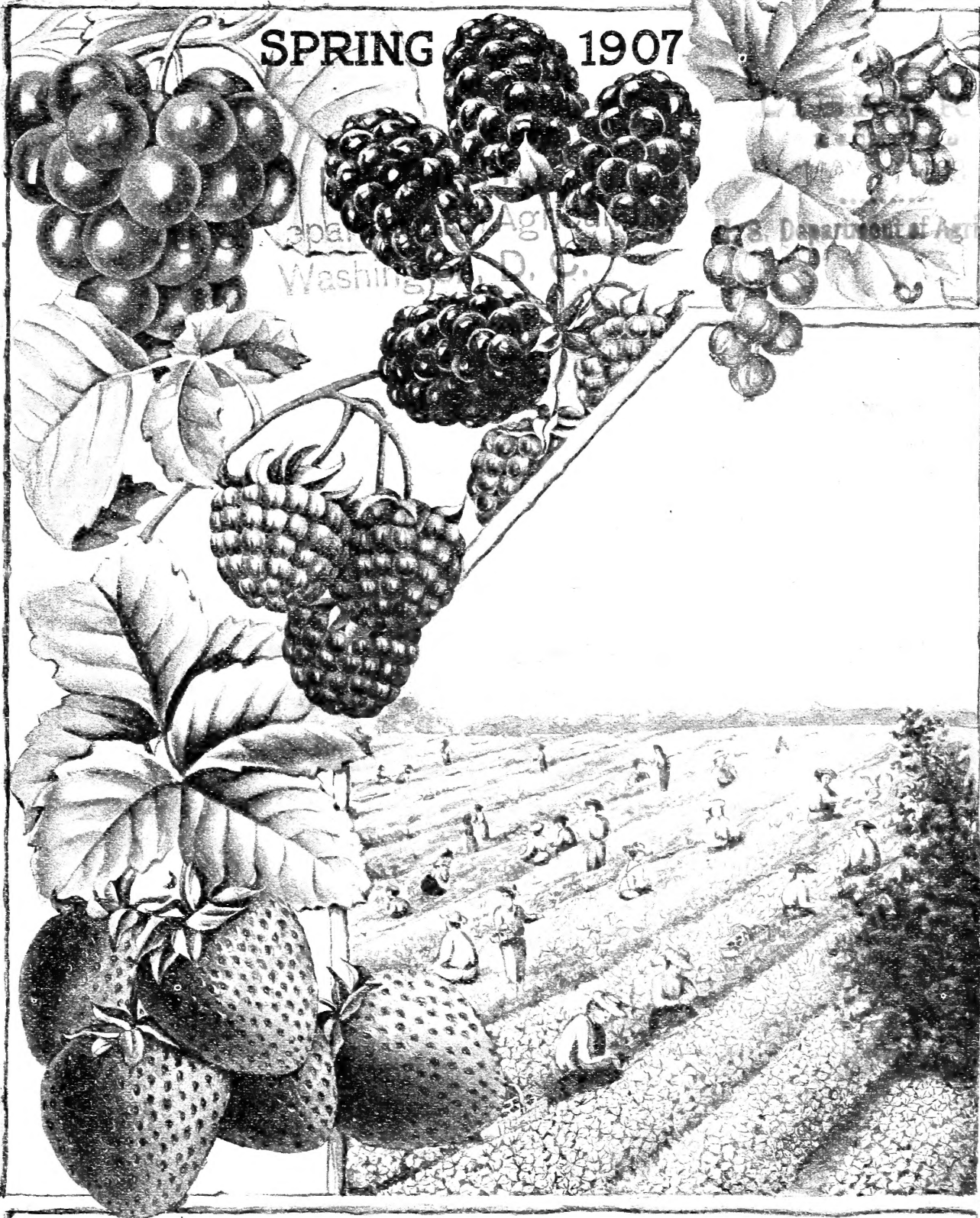


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62.5
SPRING 1907



J. T. LOVETT.
MONMOUTH NURSERY
LITTLE SILVER, NEW JERSEY.

ESTABLISHED 1878

ADVICE AND TERMS

Please Read Carefully Before Ordering

Payments Invariably in Advance. Goods are sent C. O. D. only when 25 per cent. of the amount is sent with the order, with return charges added. Remit by Postal Money Order on Little Silver, N. J., Registered Letter, Draft or Express Money Order. Always enclose remittance in same letter with order. Address all letters J. T. Lovett, Little Silver, N. J. Western Union Telegraph Office at Little Silver, N. J., Postal Telegraph at Red Bank, N. J. Both offices are connected with my office by telephone.

Prices of this catalogue abrogate previous quotations and are for the spring of 1907 only. The prices quoted are for the quantities specified, but six, fifty and five hundred of a variety will be supplied at dozen, hundred and thousand rates respectively; but hundred lots cannot be made up at hundred rates, of less than fifty of a variety, and thousand lots cannot be made up at thousand rates, of less than five hundred of a variety.

How to Order. Order Early. Small favors thankfully received always, but I cannot undertake to fill an order of less amount than one dollar, as the cost of recording and filling it would exceed the small profit of same. Please use Order Sheet, and be sure to write your name and address plainly—give Post-Office, County and State—do this every time you write to me,—and be particular to say always how the goods are to be sent, whether by mail, express or freight. State plainly to what point goods are to be sent. Keep a correct copy of the order and check off the Plants, etc., when they arrive. Persons sometimes forget what they have ordered and make unjust complaint. Ladies will oblige me by prefixing their names with "Miss" or "Mrs." as the case may be. I will do my utmost to comply with the wishes of patrons to pack additions to an order, or subsequent orders in one package, or to make reasonable changes in orders, but I cannot promise to do so. During the rush of the shipping season, when many orders are received and dispatched in a day, it would, in some cases, be almost impossible to comply. No changes or countermand of an order can be considered as final without my written consent.

Shipping. I deliver all goods to forwarders here without charge, after which my control ceases; consequently my responsibility also. I particularly caution patrons against ordering Strawberry Plants shipped by freight; they should always go by express, or in small lots by mail. Transportation charges on all goods shipped by freight or express are to be paid by the purchaser. Nursery stock shipped west of the Mississippi by freight has to be prepaid, and orders for stock to such points by freight must be accompanied by a remittance to cover freight charges, in addition to the price of stock ordered; the surplus, if any, will of course be promptly returned to the party ordering.

Mailing.—I send plants by mail postpaid, if requested, wherever so noted in connection with a price. Whenever the price does not include postage, the rate of postage is given on all mailable articles under each heading. Where nothing is said as to postage, the goods are unmailable. When plants are to be sent by mail, it must be so stated in the order and the amount for postage called for included in the remittance. Please remember that the rate of postage to Canada on plants is double that of the United States; hence, in ordering goods to go by mail Canadian patrons will please remit double the amount of postage asked for. Nothing by mail at thousand rates.

Packing is executed with the utmost care. Special pains are taken to pack lightly; thereby reducing the expense of transportation to a minimum. All goods at prices quoted are packed free. Everything is labelled.

Substitution.—It is my custom, should the supply of a variety become exhausted (which will occasionally occur in all establishments), to substitute in its stead a similar sort. When it is desired that I shall not do this, it must be so stated in the order. To simply affix the words "No Substitution" is all that is necessary.

Claims, if any, must be made upon receipt of goods, when they will be carefully and cheerfully examined and, if just, all made satisfactory. Claims made after fifteen days from receipt of goods will not be entertained. I send out only good stock in good condition, carefully packed in all cases; but success or failure depends in so large a degree upon the care and management after received, that I do not, because I cannot, undertake to guarantee stock to live.

Guarantee.—I warrant my stock true to name with the explicit understanding that should any not prove so I will return the money paid or replace it with other stock, but I am not liable for damage beyond this. A sure indication of the purity of my stock is the fact that customers of former years continue to deal with me.

United States Express, Adams Express and Southern Express Shipments.—I am able to ship direct to any point reached by any of these companies, and to all points of the American, Wells-Fargo or Pacific Express via New York City. A discount of 20 per cent. is allowed on merchandise rates per 100 pounds, upon all shipments of Plants and Vines, and the charge is based, even for small shipments, upon the 100-pound rate, the minimum charge, however, being 35 cents on each shipment. Patrons will please insist that this discount is allowed when paying charges.

Should you receive two copies of this Catalogue, please hand one to a neighbor who is interested in fruit culture.

Monmouth Nursery

Telephone 2-3

J. T. LOVETT,

Little Silver, New Jersey

STRAWBERRIES



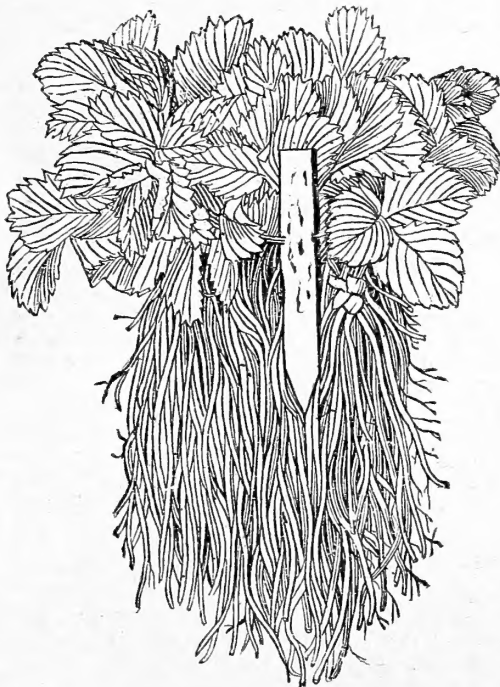
Nothing does quality count for more than in nursery stock. A few dimes, or a few dollars, saved in purchase often means many hundreds lost at fruiting time. This statement applies with special force in respect to strawberries; for there is a greater difference in the quality of strawberry plants perhaps than the plants of any other fruit; not only in their sturdiness and ability to live when transplanted, but their fruit producing power also.

The strawberry is one of my specialties and I grow it by the hundred thousands. I grow all my plants by the famous pedigree system and they are very superior in quality to those usually sold, having well-matured crowns and an abundance of roots. None better are to be had, anywhere, of anybody, at any price. In digging and packing we are careful to protect the roots from the wind and sun to prevent drying. In packing I use light crates, made for the purpose, or light boxes which I find better than baskets, particularly for distant shipment. Thus packed the plants weigh from 25 to 30 pounds per thousand.

Having large farms, the soil of which is especially adapted to growing strawberry plants and producing them, as I do, by the millions, I am enabled to supply these superior plants at the very low prices quoted.

Strawberries give the greatest yield and the largest berries when grown in rich, well-prepared soil; hence no pains should be spared in preparing the bed carefully before planting; by digging, or ploughing deeply and turning under a liberal coating of well-rotted stable manure. Harrow or rake down finely, and if at

this time a top-dressing of ground bone can be applied, it will be found a great benefit at fruiting time. Select a location where the soil is moist and deep, if possible—moist and yet where water does not stand near or upon the surface. In such a soil, well enriched, the strawberry delights and gives marvelous results. It will, however, succeed upon almost any soil if well manured. Strawberries do not succeed when shaded by trees or buildings; hence, in selecting a location for them, be careful and avoid places that are shaded. Before planting the roots of the plants should be shortened about one-third, which will permit them to emit a profusion of new fibres. The pruning should be done by holding a bunch of plants in one hand, and with a sharp knife in the other, trim off the roots as shown in the illustration. All the strawberry plants sent out by me are tied in bunches with roots straightened in one direction that they may be well packed for shipment and easily handled when received. In planting, expose the plants as little as possible to the wind or sun. Do not plant very deeply, but be sure and press the soil about the roots. Should the weather be warm, shade valuable plants for a few days with a handful of coarse litter, etc., over each plant. For hill culture in the family garden set the rows two feet apart, and the plants fifteen inches apart in the rows; cutting off all runners as they appear. For field culture, where they are to be worked by horse and cultivator and permitted to form matted rows, plant in rows three feet apart with the plants one foot apart in



A Bunch of Nursery Strawberry Plants

the rows, requiring 14,520 plants per acre.

The after-culture consists in keeping the soil mellow and free from weeds by frequent hoeing or cultivation. At the approach of winter (as soon as the ground is frozen sufficiently to support the weight of a horse or cart) cover the entire bed with salt hay or other loose, light material. Light strawy manure is excellent for this purpose, as the soluble portion leaches into the soil and affords nourishment to the plants while the fibrous portion remains upon the surface as a mulch. Evergreen branches are very useful for securing the covering in place, and are in themselves a protection. When the plants start in spring, rake the mulch from off the plants sufficiently to permit them to push through it, and leave it on the surface about the plants to protect the fruit and keep it clean and also keep the soil moist and cool. An application of unleached wood

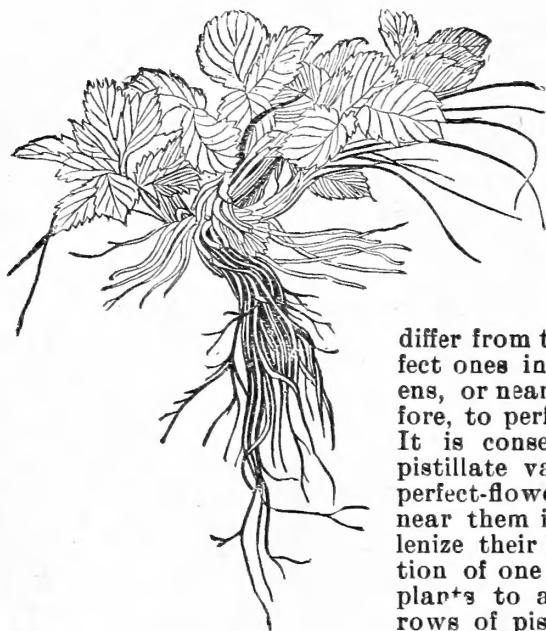


Trimming Plants



Digging Plants

ashes or muriate of potash along the rows very early in the spring, just before a rainfall, will be found to increase the size, beauty and flavor of the berries.



OLD and poor plant; the kind I DO NOT SELL—but some others do.



Perfect Blossom

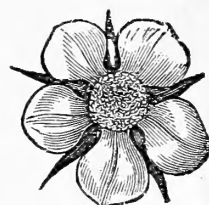
The blossoms of all strawberries in cultivation are either hermaphrodite (perfect) or pistillate (imperfect), and the varieties named in this catalogue are perfect except those marked with the letter P, which are pistillate. The pistillate flowers

differ from the hermaphrodite or perfect ones in being destitute of stamens, or nearly so; and unable, therefore, to perfectly fructify themselves. It is consequently essential, when pistillate varieties are grown, that a perfect-flowered variety be planted near them in order to properly pollinize their blossoms; in the proportion of one row of perfect-flowered plants to about every four or five rows of pistillate ones. When thus properly fertilized the pistillate varieties are often the more productive, and there is really no good reason for the prejudice with which some growers regard them. If but one variety be grown, however, it is, of course, essential that it be a perfect-flowered sort and not a pistillate one. It is best always to plant at least three varieties—early, medium and late—to expand the season of fruiting to its full limits.

As evidence of the great satisfaction my strawberry plants afford my patrons, I append a few letters from them, attesting their superior quality. The best is usually the cheapest—in planting strawberries it is **VERY MUCH THE CHEAPEST** in the end.



YOUNG and good plant; the kind I send out.



Imperfect Blossom

PIKE CO., ALA., June 2, 1906.

A year ago the 10th of last month, I received 13,000 strawberry plants from you, which was rather late for this far south; but I planted them at once and I never had finer success with any plants than I did with them. They started to grow at once and I picked fine large ripe berries in one month and five days from the day I set the plants. All the people on this street say they never saw finer berries and sweeter ones in their lives. They think I am the boss berry grower but I tell them it is the stock that I plant, that I get from you, and not so much in the way I cultivate them.

A. E. SMITH.

CANAL ZONE, PANAMA, March 25, 1906.

Received the shipment March 12th, fourteen days from shipment. The strawberries are growing. If I can raise them here, will have a large order for you some day.

C. B. WEST.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., June 7, 1906.

Years ago, twenty perhaps, I experimented with many varieties of strawberries from your nursery, and my dealings were always pleasant and in every way satisfactory to me.

C. HOGLE.

NORFOLK CO., MASS., June 18, 1906.

We began to pick the Fairfield on June 3d, which is very early for this location, as we seldom have native berries before the 15th. They were large and good berries for so early, but were entirely eclipsed by the others. We never saw such berries as those that ripened later, and they have advertised themselves and you far and near.

MRS. U. G. HUSSEY.

WASHINGTON CO., FLA., Aug. 5, 1906.

If you will refer to your order books in 1880 and again about 1900 you will find I was a customer for strawberry plants and was pleased each time, and that is saying a good deal, as I know good plants when I see them.

H. B. OLIPHANT.

CLACKAMAS CO., ORE., May 15, 1906.

I received the strawberry plants. They came in fine condition, considering the great distance.

ELMER DIXON.

CITY VIEW, NEWFOUNDLAND, May 5, 1906.

Just a line to let you know I received my plants all right. My strawberry plants are looking splendid and so are the others.

T. PHILLIPS.

NEW JERSEY STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

No. 30-1906.

Office of the State Entomologist,

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., September 17, 1906.

This is to certify, That I have this 14th day of September, 1906, inspected the general nursery stock growing on the Monmouth Nurseries, J. T. Lovett, proprietor, at Little Silver, in Monmouth County, New Jersey, and have found the same apparently free from San Jose Scale and other dangerously injurious insect pests; also that the examined stock seemed healthy.

I Further Certify, That the nursery has a properly constructed house, 16x10x16 8 feet, for fumigating with hydrocyanic acid gas, upon which I have marked the quantity of cyanide of potassium required for an effective charge.

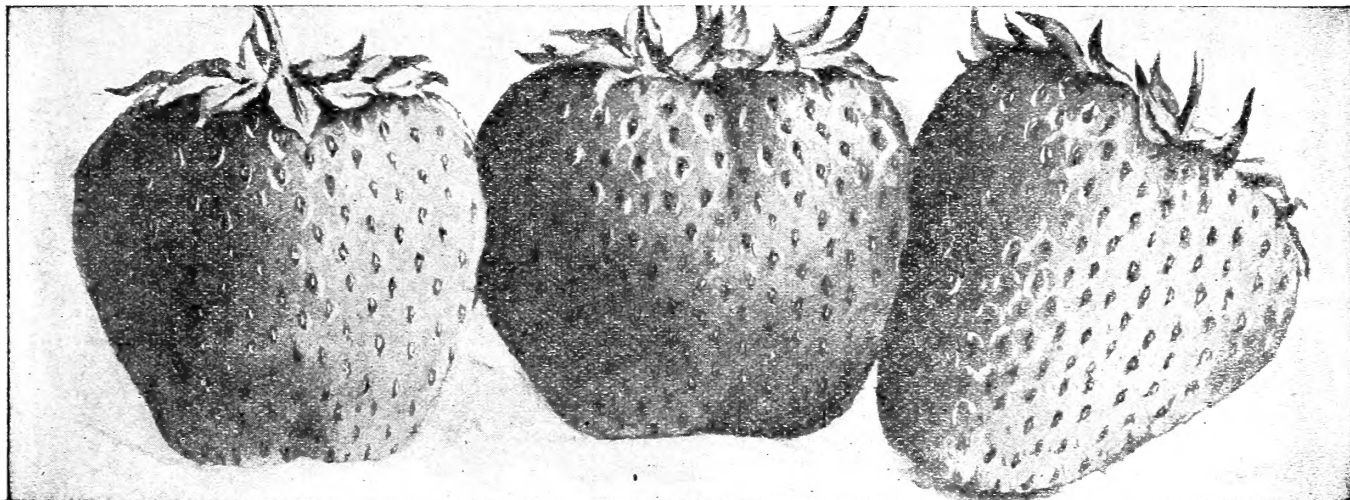
This certificate expires June 1st, 1907, and covers only stock actually on the nurseries when examined.

JOHN B. SMITH, State Entomologist.

THREE NEW STRAWBERRIES

If to be sent by mail add 25c. per 100 for postage

CARDINAL (P)



A remarkable strawberry and well named. Indeed, it is such a very remarkable variety that the National Department of Agriculture illustrated it in colors in the Year Book and described it as follows: "After several years of observation of its behavior, the originator secured plants of 40 leading varieties and planted a trial bed for comparison, in which the 'Cardinal' was found by capable judges in 1903 to surpass them all in vigor, productiveness and other important market qualities, on the clay loam soil in Portage Co., Ohio, where the test was made. It is considered well worthy of testing by commercial growers throughout the country. Form, roundish or roundish conical, occasionally slightly compressed and broadened, rarely necked; size medium to large; surface glossy, bright crimson not fading; ripening evenly; seeds small and mostly depressed; calyx large, tenacious, pale green; flesh, quite firm and solid, salmon red, juicy, but apparently of good shipping quality; flavor sub-acid, sprightly with distinct aroma; quality good to very good, especially for canning; season medium to late, closely following Bubach, about the first week in June in Portage County, Ohio."

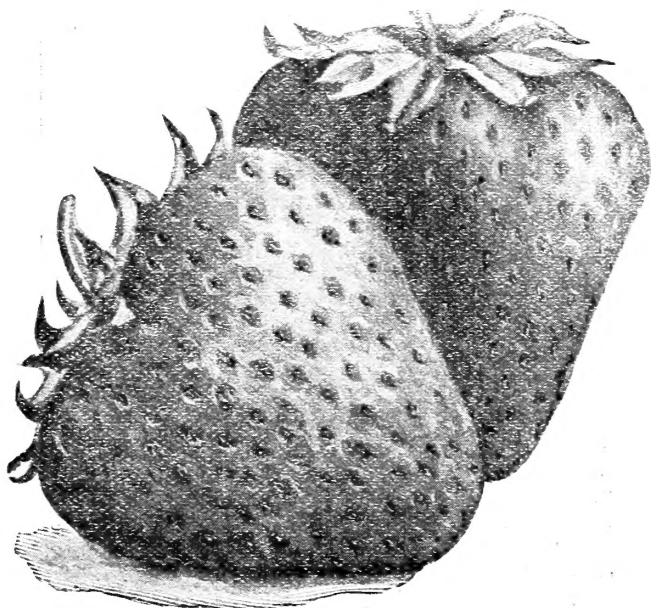
Mr. Matthew Crawford, the strawberry expert of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, says: "After watching the Cardinal Strawberry for three years, my candid opinion is that it is one of our most valuable varieties, and that it will become a favorite when better known. It fruited here this year in a matted row, and I think that every plant bloomed, and every bloom was followed by a berry. I consider the plant a model in every way, and the fruit possesses every desirable characteristic. It is an astonishing grower."

The Cardinal has not yet fruited at Monmouth, but the plant is ideal; the nearest perfection without exception, in habit and growth of any strawberry I have ever grown. From what I have seen of it upon my own grounds and upon the grounds of others, and from the many extravagant reports I have heard of it, I am convinced it is a variety of exceeding great merit and I shall plant it largely the coming spring. Doz., 25c.; 100, 75c.; 1000, \$5.00.

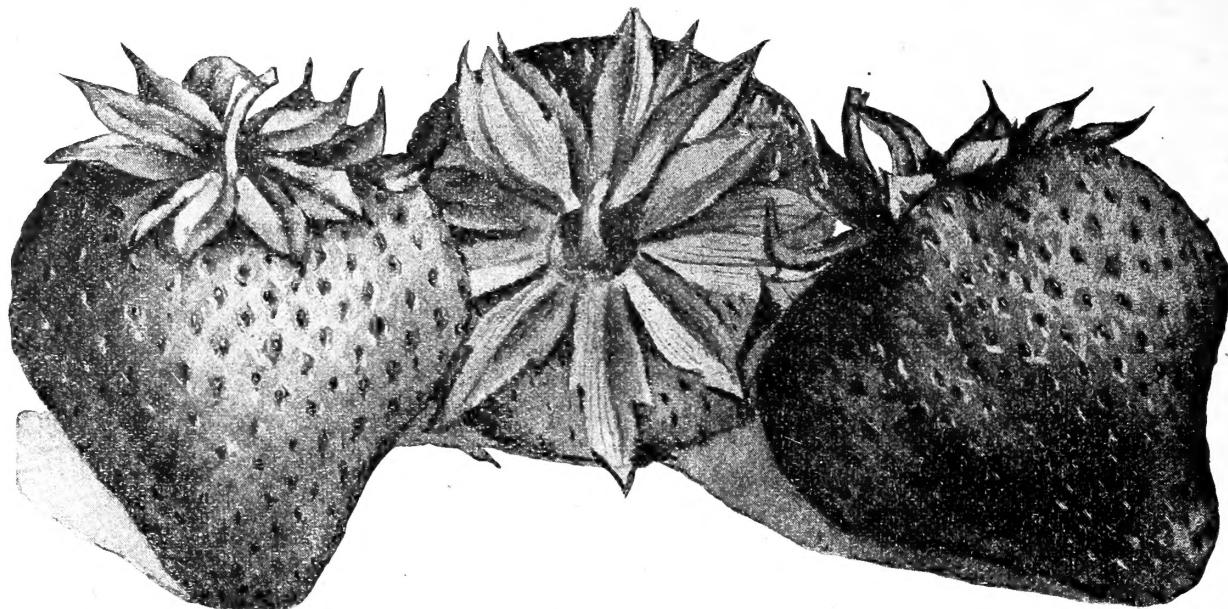
ABINGTON

Another variety from Massachusetts, and like Gov. Rollins and Commonwealth, is of great value, though totally different from either in general make up. The Abington in addition to being of large size and attractive appearance, is wonderfully prolific—outyielding perhaps any other variety as yet produced that gives berries of large size. In a general way it is similar to the Bubach, though of brighter and more attractive color and firmer texture, and has the advantage over its parent (Bubach) in having a perfect blossom. Though of good, it is not of high quality, and for this reason is not so desirable as some others for the home garden. The plant is of vigorous habit, a fairly good plant maker, with clean, healthy foliage, and the fruit is so large and attractive and the plant so remarkably prolific, that it is of untold value to the market grower. Ripens in mid-season.

Doz., 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.00.



GOV. ROLLINS (P)



A grand berry and worthy the name it bears—the originator of “Old Home Week.” It was produced by Mr. Benjamin M. Smith of Beverly, Mass., a connoisseur of Strawberries and who originated Beverly, Salem and a number of other very valuable varieties of the Strawberry. Gov. Rollins unites beauty and high quality to a preeminent degree and is in addition of large size. Plant is well-nigh perfect in habit, having lustrous dark green leaves—free from spot or blemish—of vigorous habit and prolific. It is in brief an aristocrat of the Strawberry garden and will delight all who admire and appreciate fine Strawberries.

The fruit is remarkably even in size, shape and color; being bluntly conical, as shown in the illustration; bright crimson in color with glossy surface and bright yellow seeds. The variety has been fully tested. It was awarded first premium by the conservative and time honored Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

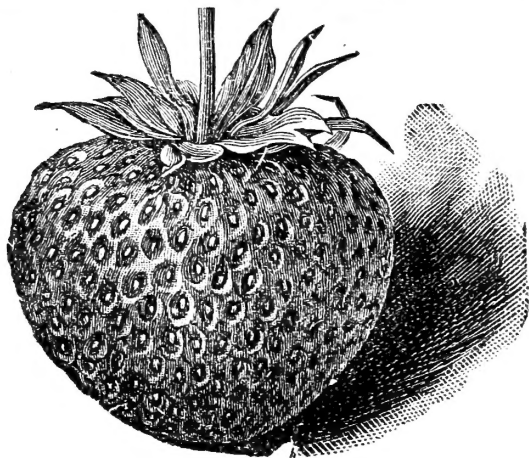
I almost omitted to state it begins to ripen quite early and continues for a long season and is of meaty consistency, exceeding firm, and exceptionally rich and sugary in flavor.

Doz. 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$10.00.

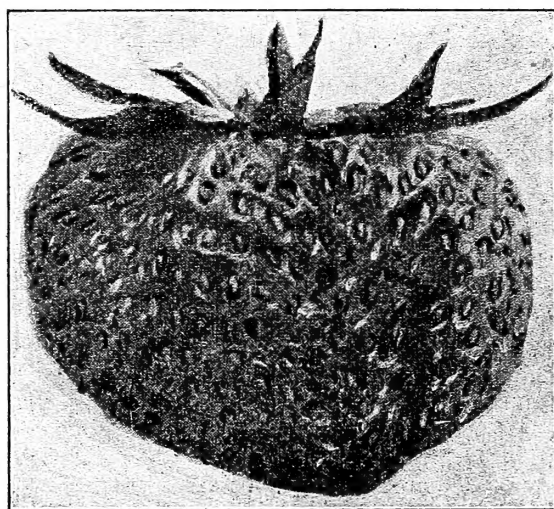
GENERAL LIST OF STRAWBERRIES

If to go by mail, add 25c per 100 for postage

All my plants are absolutely free from crown borer, root louse, aphid, (so destructive in many sections of the country), and all other diseases and insect pests.

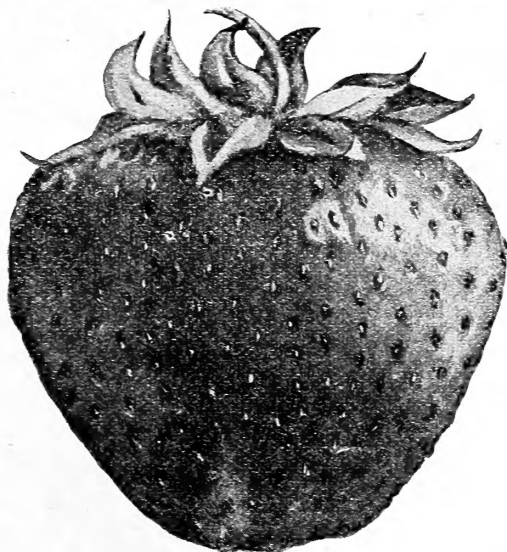


Almo.—A beautiful, firm, early ripening Strawberry and a great yielder, but not of large size. The berries are of globular form, extra firm and of superb quality—the plant a vigorous, beautiful grower. It is so fine in other ways it is unfortunate its berries are not larger; but we cannot have every thing desirable in a single variety. Doz., 25c.; 100, 50c.; 1000, \$2.50.



Brandywine.—A superb variety of general adaptability and one of the most popular. The berries are large, roundish-conical, regular, bright glossy crimson, firm and of good flavor. Plant a fine grower, vigorous and productive. For best results it should be grown on strong, rich soil. Ripens in midseason. Doz., 25c.; 100, 50c.; 1000, \$2.50.

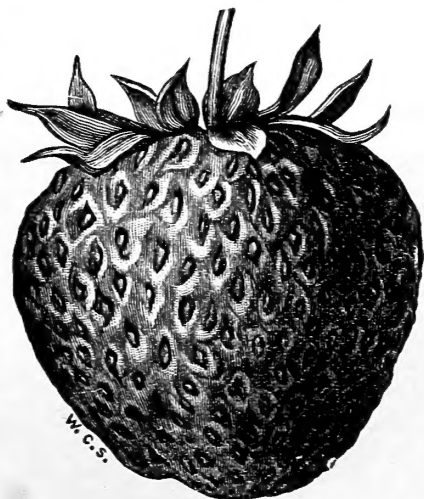
Commonwealth.—The finest late variety I



have yet fully tested; especially for the family garden. It is very late, of superb quality and a wonderful yielder. It surpasses by far the Gandy in quality though it is not so attractive in color. Plant vigorous and healthy. It would be difficult to say too much in its favor though I would not recommend it for light, sandy soil. Doz., 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.00.

Early Bird (P).—“A seedling of Crescent, and in plant growth it is like its parent. It's the earliest berry I know. Immensely productive of medium size berries of very sweet flavor. They need no sugar. As a table berry for home use, it cannot be surpassed, and will please those who like a sweet berry. Good for nearby market, but too soft for long shipments.”—**Introducer.** Doz., 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.00.

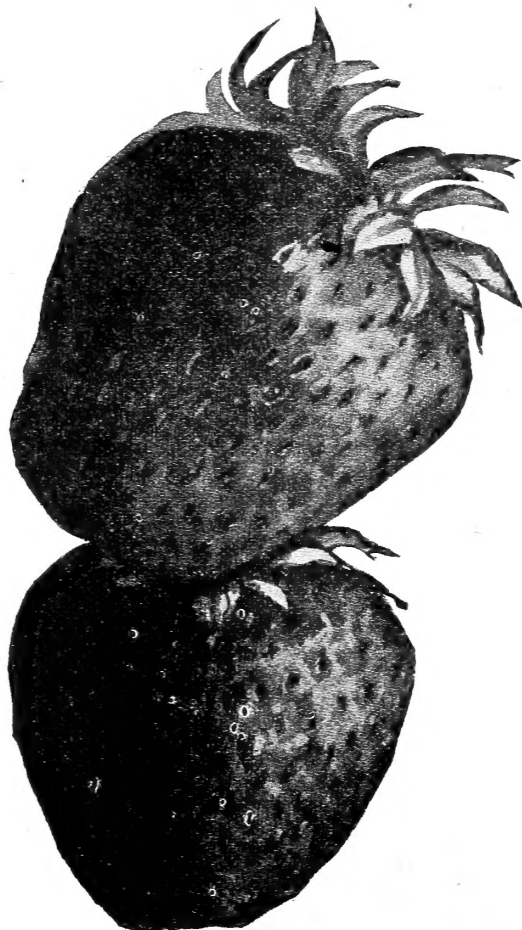
Florella.—An early, exceedingly prolific and



profitable berry from the South described as follows: “A seedling of Bubach, pollenized by Lady Thompson. It stands drought and hot sun better than any other variety on my grounds. Foliage dark green, free from rust and looms up like a giant. Its root system is very large, sending out large fibrous roots to a great distance. Berries large to very large, crimson color all over, of fine flavor. Fruit stalks long and berries held up from the dirt, very prolific and a good plant maker.

Season of ripening as early as Lady Thompson. Its firmness commends it to the commercial grower, and its fine flavor places it in the front rank as a table berry. While it is impossible to get a Strawberry without a fault, I believe the Florella comes as near it as one can get.” (See cut.) Doz., 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$2.50.

Fairfield.—A most valuable second early



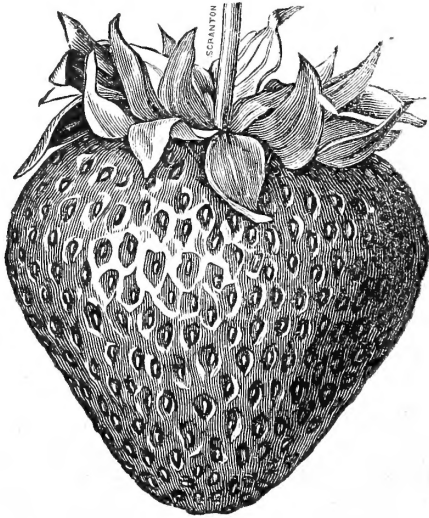
variety; ripening just after the extra early sorts and in advance of the main crop. It is a beautiful berry and fine in every way. The plant is a superb grower for a strawberry—not so rank as to smother the fruit, yet with plenty of clean, healthy foliage to mature the crop; and it is very prolific. Berries heart shaped, firm, excellent in quality and bright crimson. The blossom is large with plenty of pollen. It is a good kind to plant for fertilizing pistillate varieties. Doz., 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$2.50.

Mark Hanna (P).—More justly entitled to the appellation “Enormous” than the variety which bears the name; for this strawberry is truly enormous in size of berries, in size of plant, and especially in yield. It ripens in midseason, is attractive and of excellent quality and is a good shipper. A valuable variety for market growing. Doz., 25c; 100, 50c.

Erie Co., Ohio, March 7, 1906.

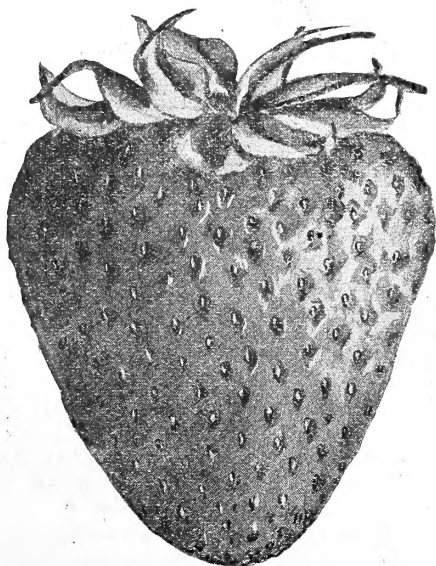
I ordered strawberry plants from you two years ago and they were the best I ever received and the berries were wonders; people would stop and come over to admire them; several were seven inches around.—**MRS. A. M. SLEE.**

Gandy.—Introduced by me in 1888 and now



more largely grown by far than any other variety. Beyond doubt there were more quarts of berries of this variety marketed in the United States during the past few years than of all other varieties of the strawberry put together. It ripens late to very late, and the berries are large to very large, bluntly conical, of the firmest texture and bright flame-colored—which color they retain until they decay; but in flavor it is rather acid and not of the highest quality. It is very nearly perfect in vigor and growth of plant, yet it is but a moderately productive variety, except under high culture and upon very moist land. It originated in a meadow in South Jersey, and its peculiarities are its preference for very moist land and the fact that it usually yields more bountifully the second year than the first. Of special value for canning. Doz., 25c.; 100, 50c.; 1000, \$2.50.

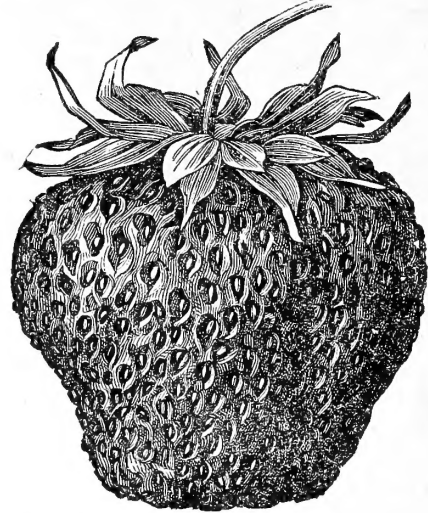
Gen. De Wet.—A very late variety; pro-



duced by the originator of Oom Paul. Plant approaches perfection in vigor and habit and is very prolific. The originator says: "The fruit stems are strong and sturdy, well able to bear up the heavy load of fruit the Gen. De Wet always brings forth. The fruit is of immense size, fine shape and color, dark red

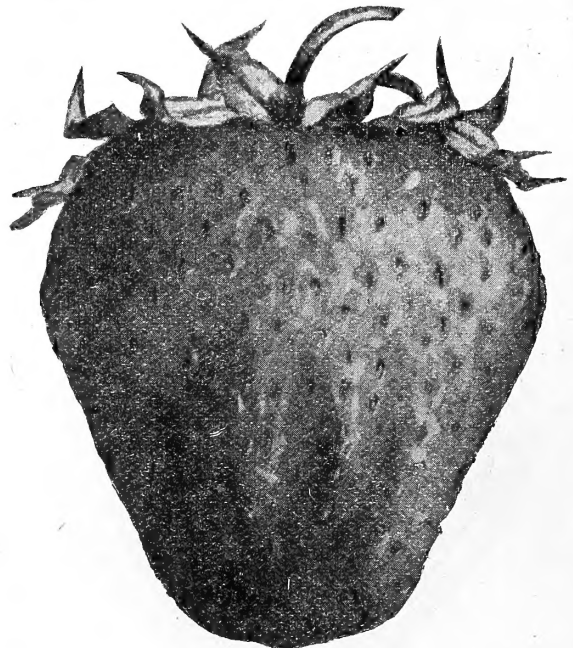
and very glossy. In it we claim to have one of the best on the list; the best grower, never rusts; the finest looking berry; the best to stand heat and drought." It is indeed a large, beautiful and very valuable strawberry. Doz., 25c.; 100, 50c.; 1000, \$3.00.

Gladstone.—Has all the merits of the grand



old Sharpless—great size, handsome appearance and mild, rich flavor—and with added productiveness. It originated with the gentleman who introduced Sharpless; is similar in growth of plant and ripens at the same time—in midseason—and may justly be termed an "Improved Sharpless." Doz. 25c.; 100, 50c.; 1000, \$3.00.

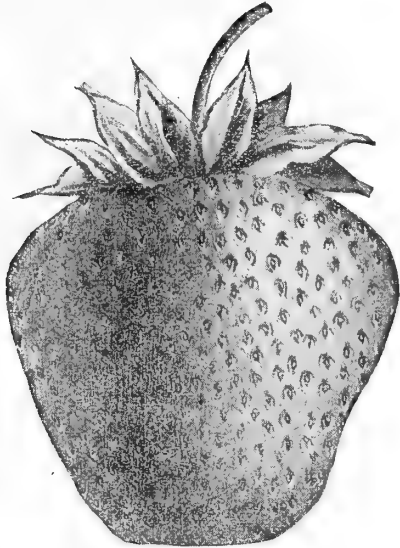
McKinley.—The richest and most luscious



in quality of any variety in cultivation, equaling in high flavor and aroma the wild Strawberry of our childhood. Berries very large, handsome and freely produced on strong, healthy plants; ripens in midseason and is too tender in texture to endure shipment. It is pre-eminently a variety for the home garden, and if confined to a single variety it is the one I should plant for the table. Everybody who enjoys fine strawberries should plant this variety. Doz., 25c.; 100, 50c.; 1000, \$3.00.

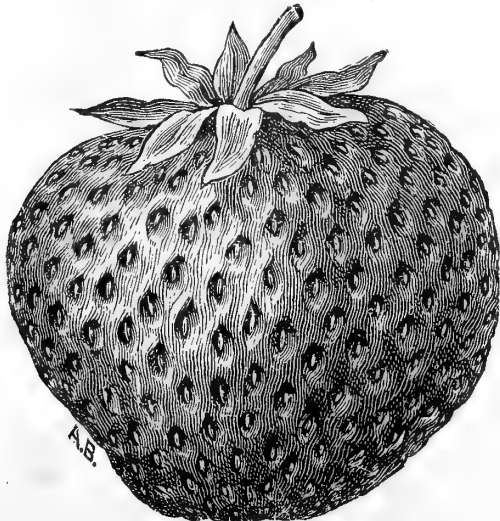
Morning Star.—The largest and finest strawberry thus far known that ripens early. Berry very large, broadly conical with blunt apex, bright scarlet crimson, exceptionally uniform in size and shape. It is exceptionally firm for an early berry; and best of all, of very finest flavor; rich and sugary. The best early sort for the table. Doz., 25c; 100, 50c.

New Home.—"This great shipping and



keeping berry has been thoroughly tested for six years. It has been grown by the acre and shipped by the car load. It has a record of great productiveness, uniformly large size, and unsurpassed keeping qualities (excelling even the Hoffman in this respect). Does not need to be picked oftener than three times a week, and for markets that can be reached in 12 to 24 hours, twice a week is sufficient. No trouble to get pickers." Doz., 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$2.50.

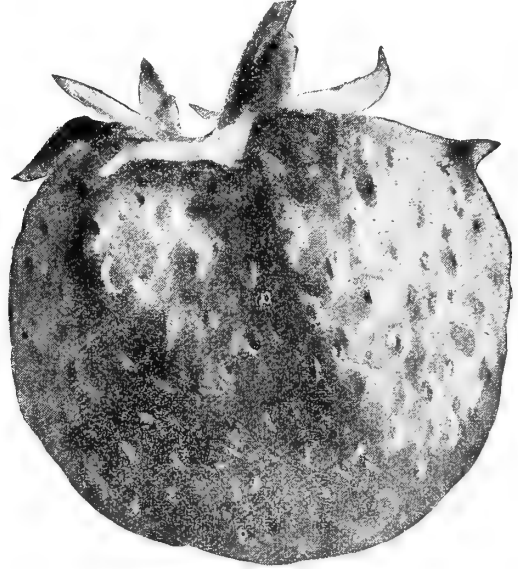
Oom Paul.—One of the very largest of



strawberries. The berries are roundish-conical in shape, of a glossy bright crimson, firm and of superb quality. It is so large six berries of it have been known to fill a quart, and it never runs small at the last pickings. The plant is large and robust, dark green, clean foliage, and exceedingly prolific for such a large berry. Doz., 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.00.

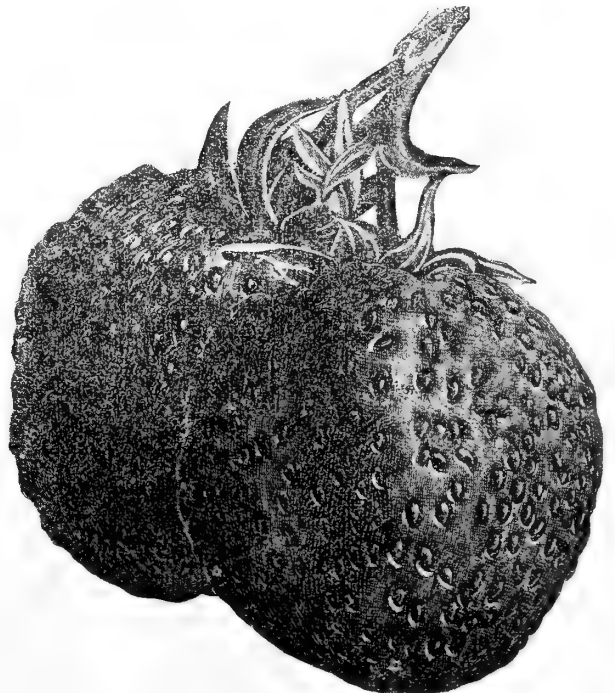
President. (P)—A most remarkable variety; ripening in midseason. For large size, beauty, great productiveness and high quality,

united in a single variety, it is without an equal among strawberries. It is superb. It is, however, of tender texture and is not



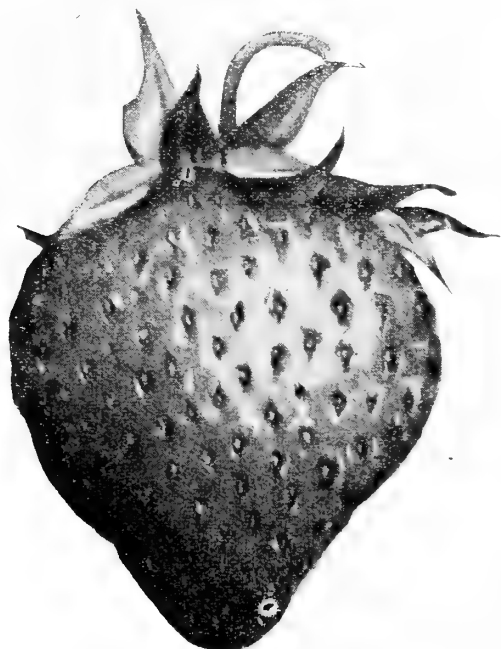
suited for shipment to distant market. The plant is of mammoth size, and under ordinary culture the huge berries are literally heaped along the row. The quality is of the richest and highest—something most unusual in a very prolific, pistillate variety. Berries globular but somewhat irregular, occasionally ridged; deep rich crimson with a large bright green calyx or 'burr' and with deep red flesh; seeds inconspicuous. Doz., 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.00

Reliance.—A superb variety, particularly



for the home garden. A seedling of Mary (introduced by me many years ago) and Marshall; both large, beautiful and good strawberries. The fruit is of large size, delicious flavor, rich dark crimson color, glossy, beautiful, uniformly globular shape, and the plant is a strong, luxurious grower and a great yielder. The fruit is borne on strong stalks and is exceptionally firm, being a grand shipper. Doz., 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.00.

Bear Guard (P).—"This is the latest berry on my grounds. The plant is rather low, but remarkably healthy. Its root system is large. Roots are long, and go down deep into the soil. It does well on both light and heavy soils. Very prolific of large berries, firm, good shape, color and flavor, and looks well in the basket. A fine berry."—**Introducer.** This has proved with me a very valuable late variety, especially for growing on light or sandy land. Doz., 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$2.50.



SENATOR DUNLAP

Senator Dunlap.—For quarts, quarts, quarts, this variety has indeed few equals! And the berries are attractive and very firm. It has become exceedingly popular, particularly throughout the west and southwest. The plant is not of great size, but exceedingly vigorous, bright and clean and full of business. Senator Dunlap belongs to the Warfield type, but is a better berry than Warfield in every way; a better plant, a stronger grower and the berries larger and firmer. I am told there are many spurious plants being sold for it. My stock was grown from plants received direct from the originator, at several times the cost I could have purchased them elsewhere. Doz., 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$2.00.

Stevens' Late Champion.—At the annual meeting of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society for the past three years, no other variety of strawberry received so much and such high praise as this. It yields enormous crops of large and good berries (that ship well) late in the season, after almost all other varieties have ripened and gone. It is evidently a descendant of the grand old Gandy, but is even more vigorous in growth and is more prolific. It is a most valuable variety, and was one of the most profitable and desirable at Monmouth the season just past. Its quality is excellent. Doz., 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$2.50.

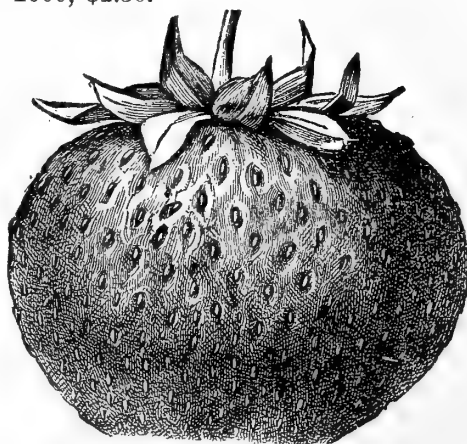
Warren Co., N. J., May 7, 1906.

I have my two thousand plants all satisfactory. Plants growing fine.—J. E. APGAR.



STEVENS' LATE CHAMPION

Thompson's Earliest.—The first to ripen by nearly a week. It is charmingly beautiful in color, of regular form, firm texture, delicious quality and highly perfumed; but the berries are of rather small size. They are, however, much larger and better in every way than those of the Crystal City and Michel's Early, the only varieties that ripen so early as it. The berries are bright color and the plants, which are fairly productive, are so vigorous they succeed even on thin, light soil. Especially valuable and desirable as an extra early variety for the home garden. Doz., 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$2.50.



TWENTIETH CENTURY

Twentieth Century.—Remarkable for the great size and high quality of its berries and the large yield of them. In lusciousness it is a close approach to McKinley, which it surpasses in size of fruit and productiveness. Plant is of very vigorous growth, free from rust. Berries globular or kidney shaped, bright crimson; exceedingly juicy, highly perfumed, rich, sweet and melting. It is not firm enough in texture to endure long shipment. Ripens in midseason, and in addition to its enormous yield in June and July, it produces a second and lighter crop in the autumn. Doz., 25c; 100, 75c.

Thompson's No. 2.—As a market variety,

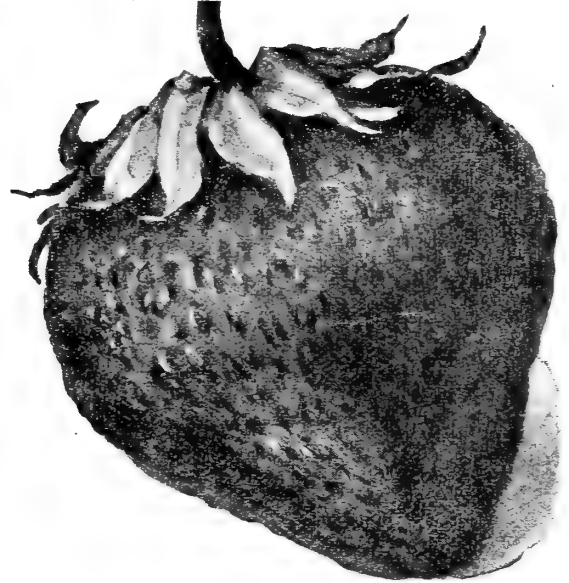


ripening in midseason, this is about as near perfection as one can hope to ever get. It has not a fault in plant or fruit; being just right in every way in plant growth, while the fruit is large, beautiful and very firm. As a matter of fact it is too firm and not high enough in quality to give entire satisfaction as a variety for the home garden. Not since the advent of the old Wilson have I seen a variety with such a superb and resistant plant. Severe cold (without protection), intense heat and prolonged drought do not injure it or affect its fruitfulness. Beyond doubt it is a variety that has come to stay, and is destined to become exceedingly popular and largely planted for market. It merits a more distinctive name than the one it bears. Doz., 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$2.00.

Velvet (P).—“A chance seedling, probably of Bubach and Jessie, as it was found growing near these varieties by Mr. R. C. Cronk, of Wisconsin, who has grown it several years with all the prominent varieties, including New York, Sample, Nick Ohmer, Glen Mary, and, as he states, a host of others and is far superior to them all. That he had sold some plants to neighbors at a dollar each. The best berry on earth, etc. We finally secured a few plants from one of his neighbors who was introducing it with a colored plate. We have fruited it now three years in a small way, the last year with more plants for a good fair showing. The variety is wonderfully productive and the fruit is large, bright red, firm and of good quality. The plants are large with bright green foliage, clean and healthy, making good rows for fruiting. We regard the Velvet as a very promising variety. It surely is one of the most productive we have ever grown. Season medium to late.”—**Introducer.** Doz., 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$4.00.

William Belt.—If confined to one variety, this is the one I would select. The plant is a vigorous, though not a rampant grower, succeeds upon almost all soils, and invariably yields very heavily; and best of all, the berries are always of large size and high quality. Its flesh is solid and meaty, deep crimson in

color, and the blossoms are large, with abundance of pollen. It begins to ripen quite early and continues until almost the close of the season; the last berries being large, handsome and full-flavored. Indeed, it is a king among strawberries, being among the largest—many of the berries being of great size—



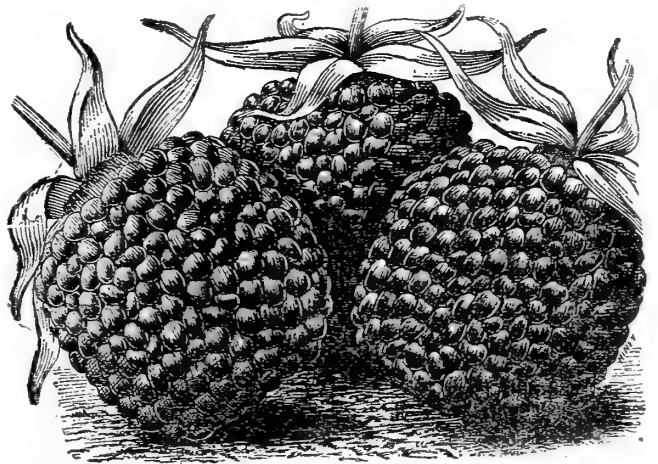
WM BELT

firm, and gives large pickings for a longer period than any other variety I have. Although of Canadian origin, it has proved of general adaptability, and is among the most popular of all varieties in cultivation.

Doz., 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.00.

STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY.

Tree Strawberry.

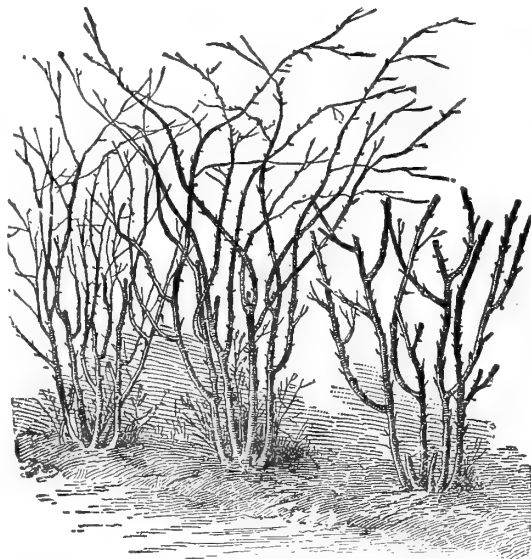


This unique raspberry has been the subject of much sweeping censure on account of the insipid character of its fruit, but, on the other hand, a vast amount of admiration has been expressed for the great beauty of both fruit and plant. It is indeed so ornamental as to be worthy of a place in the garden for that reason alone. It is a true raspberry of herbaceous habit, with a mass of deep green foliage and large, fragrant, pure white blossoms, producing ripe berries from early in July until frost. These are of great size, rich bright crimson, and of globular shape. Doz., 50c; 100, \$2.00. (By mail if preferred.)

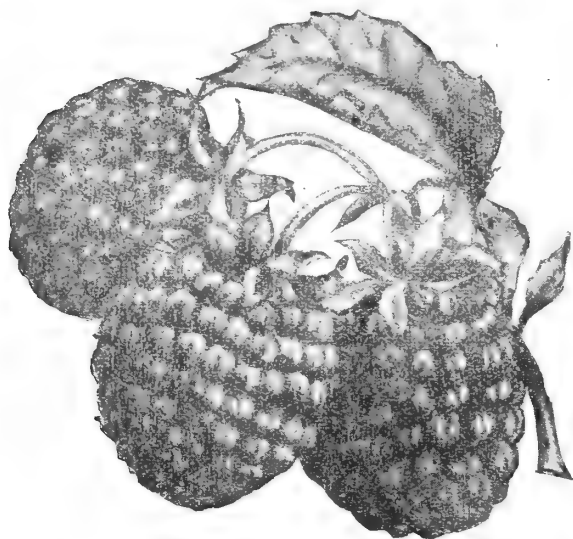
RASPBERRIES

If to be sent by mail, add 40c. per 100; at dozen rates mailed free when desired. At 1,000 rates by express or freight only.

Any land that will produce good crops of corn or wheat is suitable for raspberries; and, unlike strawberries, they are benefited by partial shade. Prepare the ground thoroughly and manure liberally. The upright-growing varieties should be planted for field culture in rows six feet apart, and the plants three feet distant in the rows, requiring 2400 plants per acre; or four feet apart each way, to be cultivated in hills, requiring 2722 plants per acre. In garden culture plant three feet apart each way and restrict to hills. It is best to place two plants in each hill, requiring, of course, double the numbers stated. Soon as planted cut back the canes to within a few inches of the ground. The cap varieties succeed not only on good soil, but yield large profitable crops on the lightest kind of sandy land. In field culture plant them in rows seven feet apart and three and a half feet distant in the row, requiring 1778 plants to the acre; or five feet apart each way, requiring 1742 plants to the acre. In garden culture plant four feet apart each way. Keep the soil loose and free of weeds throughout the season, cutting down the suckers with the hoe or cultivator, and leaving only single rows, or three or four canes to the hill, for fruiting. Prune the bearing canes of the upright-growing varieties by cutting back one-half their length on an average and shorten in the laterals as shown in the illustration. In pruning Blackcaps cut the bearing canes at the middle of the bend. The pruning should be done in the late winter or early spring.

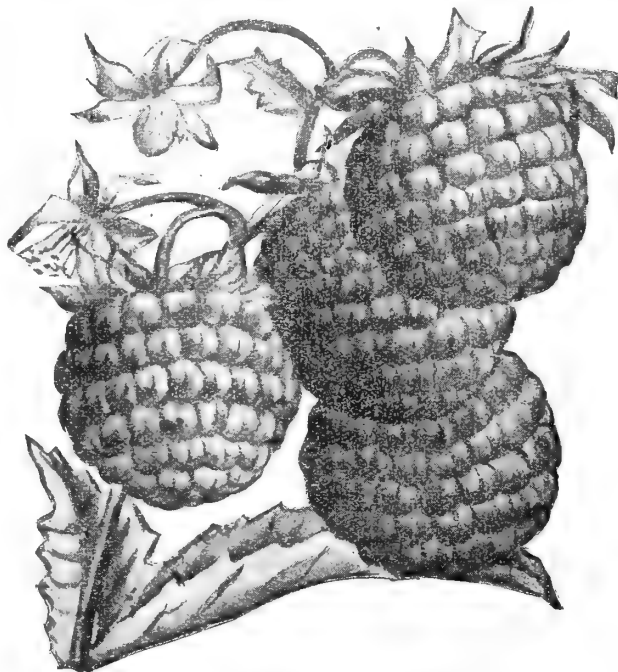


RUBY



A very early, bright red Raspberry, producing great crops of extra large, exceedingly firm and showy berries, and possessing, as well, canes of strong, vigorous growth and iron-clad hardness.

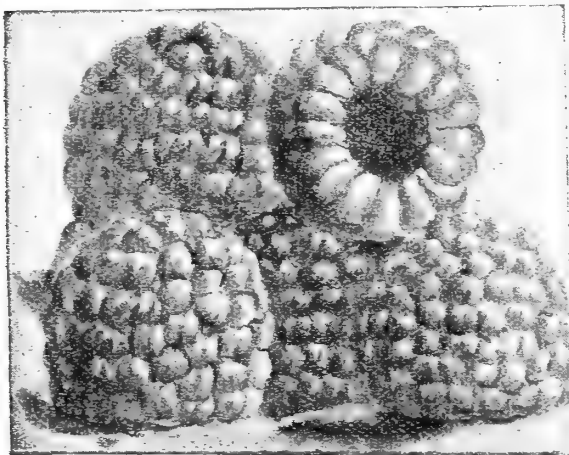
The originator of it says: "This berry is certainly a great acquisition. In comparison with King it will produce double the quantity of fruit, is firmer, larger and better in flavor. It produces at the rate of 10,000 pints per acre, which sold at an average of eight cents per pint wholesale." It is not an untried variety, having been extensively grown in field culture at its home in New York State for six years. Ripens with, or in advance, of the King. Has not yet fruited at Little Silver. Should it fulfill the claims of its originator (a conservative, trustworthy fruit grower of wide experience), it is indeed of untold value. Doz., 50c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.00.



King.—The leading red raspberry and the best of the well-tried kinds. It unites earliness, large size, bright color, firmness of flesh and good quality with productiveness, vigorous growth and hardness of cane. It ripens very early, is exceedingly bright and lively in color, so firm as to ship long distances without injury, and stands pre-eminent for endurance of cold in winter and the heat and drought of summer. Too much cannot easily be said in its favor. It drops quickly from the stem when ripe—a feature disliked by some but regarded as a desirable one by other growers. Doz., 30c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.00.

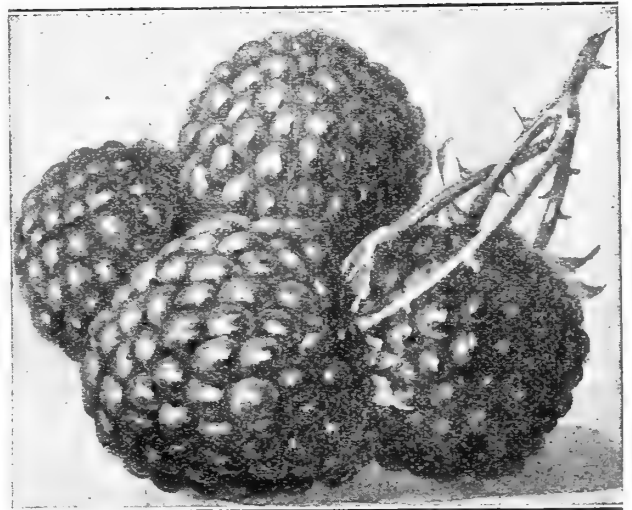


Cuthbert. Berries of large size, deep crimson, moderately firm, good quality, sprightly and rich. Canes of strong growth, with large, healthy foliage, hardy except at the extreme north and decidedly prolific. Succeeds everywhere, even in the south and upon the Pacific coast. The best red raspberry of its season, which is midseason to late, and the most universally popular red variety ever grown in America. The Cuthbert was introduced by me in 1878 and is still very largely planted. Strong plants, doz. 30c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$8.00.



Cardinal.—A giant among raspberries in fruit and cane; on good soil the canes grow fifteen feet high and are literally covered with large, handsome berries; sweet, juicy, luscious, rich and sprightly—of true raspberry flavor. In color they are dark as compared with the brightness of the upright-growing sorts, but their fine quality, large size of berries and excessive yield compensate for their lack of bright color. For the home garden it is unexcelled, its fine fruit being equally valuable for the table or for canning. Especially valuable throughout the South and Southwest. Doz., 30c.; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.00.

Phenomenal.—A Burbank creation that has proved a total failure at Monmouth, hence I do not offer plants of it.



Cumberland.—After seeing its fruit one ceases to wonder why this is in such great demand. It is certainly the largest blackcap I have ever seen or grown, and the yield is very great. The canes are strong and vigorous, quite in accord with the demand of such a large-fruited, abundant bearer, and unusually hardy. The berries are really immense, as long or longer than they are broad, jet black, with little or no bloom; very firm and of excellent quality; sweet and pleasant. It bears large crops with unfailing regularity and is, undoubtedly, the largest and choicest of all the blackcaps. Midseason. Doz., 30c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$9.00.

Conrath (Cap).—The best of the early blackcaps; larger and handsomer than any other. In earliness, vigor, hardiness, large size and productiveness it surpasses all others of its season. It resembles Gregg, but is free from the woolly appearance of that sort, its berries being jet black, firm, sweet and meaty, and continues large until the close of the season. Doz., 30c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$9.00.

Kansas.—The most reliable and the best



black raspberry for general cultivation; and on account of its being so reliable with such fine fruit, it has become widely popular. The canes are of strong growth, hardy and wonderfully prolific—much hardier than the once popular Gregg—and the berries do not have the objectionable bloom or mouldy appearance of that variety. Fruit of large size, jet black, extra firm, sweet and rich and excellent. One of the very best shippers. Ripens in midseason and matures its great crop quickly. Doz., 30c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$7.50.

Golden Queen.—Introduced by me in 1885,



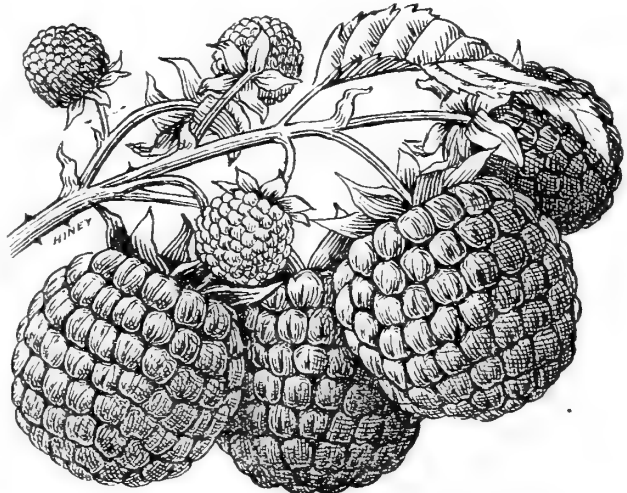
and still the best yellow Raspberry in cultivation. Especially desirable for the home garden. In all but color it is similar to the Cuthbert; having canes of equal vigor and

even greater productiveness. Berries are large, translucent, delicate golden yellow, and of high quality. Midseason. Doz., 30c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.00.

Herbert.—An exceedingly promising variety



from New York State. The canes are of exceptionally strong growth and possess great hardiness. The berries are claimed to be larger even than Cuthbert or Loudon, bright red, firm and of highest quality. In addition to its large foliage, vigorous growth and absolute hardiness it is said to be enormously productive. Such a berry as this is indeed an acquisition that all should plant; and its merits are well vouched for by experienced fruit growers who have fruited it for several years. It was planted at Monmouth last spring and made a fine growth, but has not fruited with me as yet. Doz., \$2.00; 100, \$10.00.



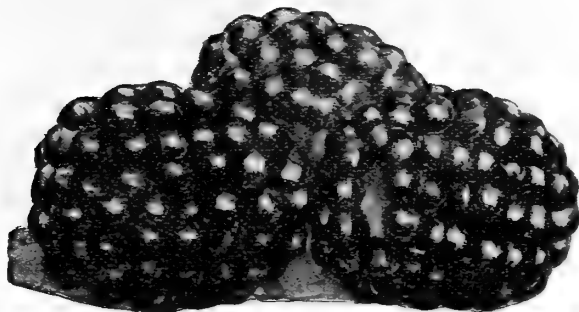
Loudon.—A superb variety, but lacks the firmness of flesh and bright color essential to a successful market berry, such as is possessed by the King. In size and quality it is very fine indeed, and is a splendid variety for the home garden or the local market. The canes are strong growers, with bright, healthy foliage, and very productive. The berries are large and beautiful, dark crimson, rich and juicy. Doz., 30c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$9.00.

BLACKBERRIES

If to be sent by mail add 50c per 100. Mailed postpaid at dozen rates.

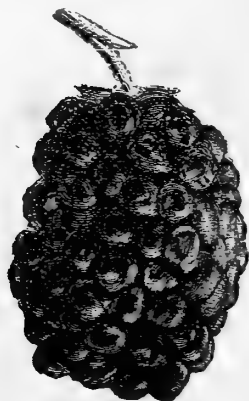
Many kinds of blackberries will succeed, not only on good fruit land, but even upon the most sandy, porous soils. They require the same treatment as recommended for raspberries. In field culture plant in rows from five to seven feet apart (according to the strength of the variety), and three feet distant in the rows; in garden culture plant in rows five feet apart, and plant three feet distant in the rows. The pruning should be governed by the growth of the cane, and severe. The canes should be headed back in summer when three feet high by pinching off the tops, thus causing them to throw out side branches; but when this has been neglected cut back in winter or early spring, the bearing canes one-third or more, according to the growth the plants have made, and cut back the side branches to twelve or fifteen inches.

KENOYER



In this we have what all have been waiting for many a long day i. e. a really good very early blackberry of good size. Early Harvest is not large and is not hardy enough; early King too small in size, and so it goes. I have now fruited Kenoyer two seasons and am delighted with it. The cane is of stocky habit and absolutely hardy (I know of none hardier), and the fruit is medium to large—much larger than Snyder, Eldorado and most of the other iron-clad varieties—and very much larger than any other extra early variety I have seen. It is so extremely early that I picked perfectly ripe berries of it on June 23d last; nearly two weeks in advance of any other blackberry and with the earliest dewberries. The berries, too, are jet black and handsome, among the firmest of this great shipping fruit and of fair to good quality. It suckers sparingly and is a beautiful grower, with a great abundance of clean, rich green foliage. It originated in Southern Kansas, is said to be a cross between Early Harvest and Kittatinny, and to withstand the killing droughts of the West and Southwest perfectly, where all others fail utterly. I am convinced the Kenoyer is a very valuable variety, and I do not hesitate to recommend it. Splendid root cutting plants, doz., 50c; 100, \$3.00; 1000, \$25.00.

BLOWERS



The introducer, himself a trustworthy and conservative fruit grower of long experience, says, after visiting it at the home of its origin in Western New York: "This variety had been in bearing about a month, and all others on the place were gone. I found several rows in a town lot, supported on a very high trellis. It ap-

peared as if the fruit had just commenced to ripen, for there was one of the largest crops in sight that I ever beheld, and I have been familiar with blackberries all my life. From near the ground to a height of ten feet, the trellis was full of berries, many ripe, many red and many green, not yet commenced to turn red. The man in charge told me they would not be all gone till October, and I had no reason to doubt his word. Some weeks later the owner wrote me that he was still picking berries. Although carrying such a tremendous load, the bushes seemed to be perfectly healthy. In two other gardens, and in a large field plantation the same green, healthy appearance was observed.

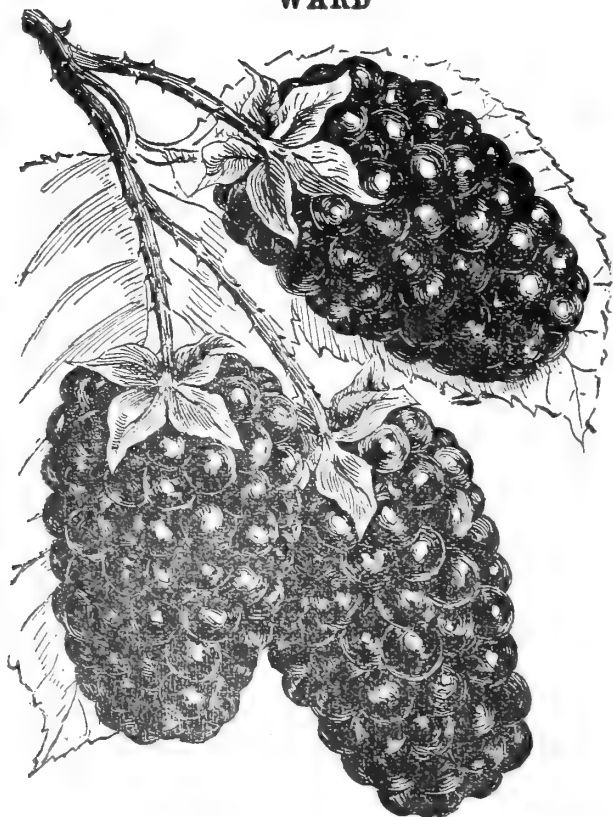
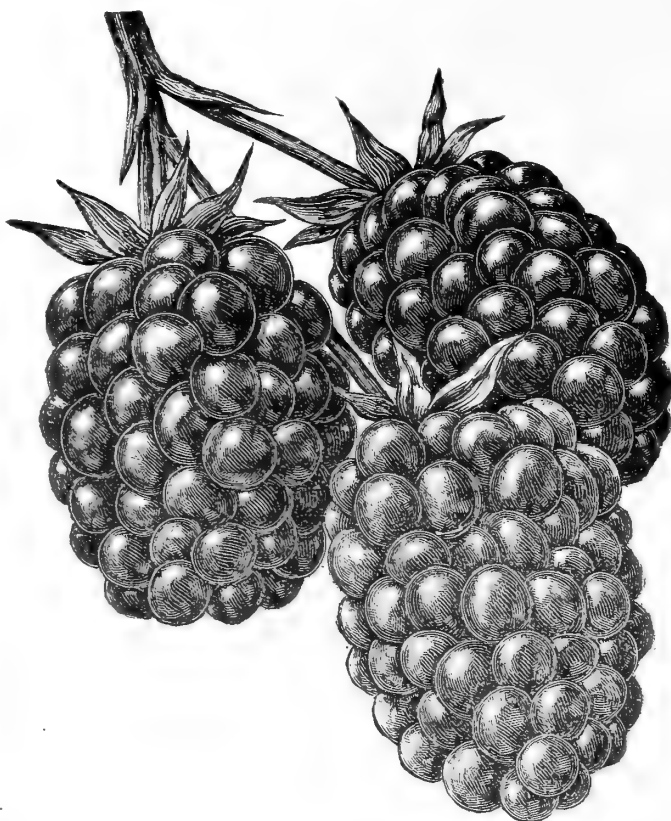
"From all that I was able to learn, the variety had never been winter-killed. I failed to find out just how long it had been fruited, but one man who had a short row in his garden for his own use, informed me that he had had it in bearing for seven consecutive years, and had never known of its failing. I saw the place where the original plant came up, and it then occupied less than half a rod of ground, which supplied the family with fruit. I was particular to enquire about its hardiness, for we have many excellent varieties that lack only this one thing. As far as I could learn, no one has seen it injured by cold weather.

"Since the above was written we have had two severe winters, and the Blowers came through unhurt, both here and in Western New York near Lake Erie.

"Fruit is very large and very good. Some weeks before I went to see the Blowers, I visited a plantation of the Eldorado and Rathbun in great perfection, and neither was as large as the Blowers. I have, however, seen specimens of the Rathbun elsewhere that were as large as the Blowers, and perhaps larger, but the Blowers is large, and at the same time appears to be perfectly hardy, which cannot be said of any other large blackberry that has been tested in this climate. In quality the Blowers is among the best. It has just enough acidity to give it a sprightly flavor, but when dead ripe the acid disappears without leaving a suggestion of bitterness, and the fruit simply melts away in the mouth. In 1904 and 1905 the Blowers produced great crops which sold at high prices, there being no other very large blackberry to compete with it." Strong transplanted plants. Doz., 75c; 100, \$5.00.

New Haven Co., Conn., Oct. 28, 1906.

I wish to say that the Blackberries I bought of you in the spring of 1905 have done well this summer.—J. G. MASON.

WARD**MERSEREAU**

This I believe to be the best and most profitable blackberry for midseason or main crop up to date, as yet fully tested. All admirers of the once popular Kittatinny will be especially delighted with it. It is believed to be a seedling of the Kittatinny, and possesses in an equal degree the desirable properties of that famous variety in its palmy days, with added hardiness. It is a strong, vigorous grower, hardy, free from rust, and bears annually enormous crops of large, handsome berries of the finest quality, which always command the highest price in market. The past two summers I have fruited the Ward and Mersereau in adjoining rows, side by side. The two varieties are almost identical in foliage, habit of growth and vigor, both entirely hardy, and the fruit is very similar in size and appearance. The Ward was wonderfully prolific, but the fruit was not of so high a quality as the Mersereau. Ward originated in Monmouth County, New Jersey, has now been fully tested in field culture, and highly recommended by many members of the State Horticultural Society at the annual meeting of the past three or four years. It is, beyond question, a variety of very great merit. The coming spring I shall plant a field of it upon my fruit farm for fruiting. Strong root cutting plants, Doz., 35c.; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$12.00.

Reno Co., Kansas, April 3, 1906.

The Currants I sent for arrived this A. M. all O. K., and am well pleased.—C. C. BENEDICT.

Cayuga Co., N. Y., April 23, 1906.

The plants came in the finest condition and am well pleased. They came this morning; accept thanks for your kindness. I may send for some more plants this fall.—L. E. COON.

The cardinal properties of the Mersereau are large size, luscious flavor and great hardiness of cane. But these are not its only merits. In hardiness it is perhaps without an equal among Blackberries. The berries are sparkling black throughout, and what adds great value to it as a market berry, they remain black after being gathered. In quality it is so exceedingly sweet, rich, melting and luscious that a shortcake made of it, after the manner of strawberry shortcake, is as delicious as one made from strawberries. As a shipper and keeper it is unsurpassed, being firm, and it does not "bleed" in handling. The canes are of exceedingly strong, upright habit, attaining, upon fairly good soil, a height of eight feet, if permitted to grow unchecked, and are so stout as to remain erect without staking; foliage large, abundant, and entirely free from rust or blight. Its season is early to midseason, ripening with the Snyder, but not so early as Kenoyer, Early Harvest or the Wilson. One thousand dollars per acre per annum is the record of Mersereau; for it has yielded 12,000 quarts of berries per acre, which sold at an average of ten cents per quart.

For the last two years my supply of plants of this superior blackberry was sold long before the close of the shipping season. I hope those who were disappointed last spring will order early the present season. Beware of spurious plants of the Mersereau, many of which, I regret to state, are being sold. Doz., 35c; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$12.00.

Cortland Co., N. Y., May 5, 1906.

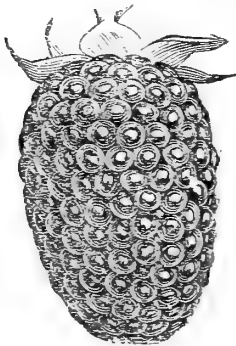
Order No. 27,451 received and are set out. They are looking fine.—A. D. FRINK.

RATHBUN



with berries equally as large, beautiful and firm, ripening at the same time as its supposed parent, and with all its good qualities of keeping and shipping. To describe it in brief, its berries are extra large, globular, glossy, jet black, acid and not of the highest quality, but exceedingly firm. Canes vigorous and hardy, free from disease, and so wonderfully prolific that they are frequently weighed to the earth with fruit. Its season is early—in advance of all except Kenoyer, Early Harvest, and other similar extra early varieties—and it matures its entire crop quickly. Its fruit is so firm it will endure shipping farther and keep in good condition longer than any other variety; never turning red after gathered, as with a number of otherwise good market sorts. Fine root cutting plants, 35c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000.

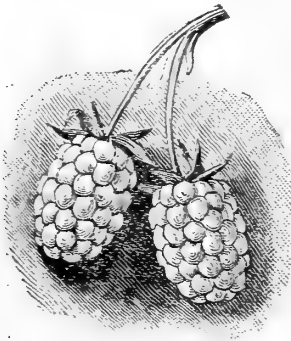
Early Harvest.—Extremely early and very productive, rendering it profitable and popular. Berries medium in size, bright glossy black, sweet and tender. It succeeds admirably at the South and is a favorite on the Pacific Coast; but is not entirely hardy north of New Jersey. Doz., 35c; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$7.00.



EARLY HARVEST

are strong, hardy and productive. Doz., 35c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.00.

Iceberg.—The best white blackberry yet introduced. The berries are very beautiful, of a snowy, translucent white, sweet and tender, borne in large clusters very profusely. A unique variety. The berries of this, mingled with black ones, presents a beautiful and appetizing dish. Midseason. Doz., 50c; 100, \$2.00.



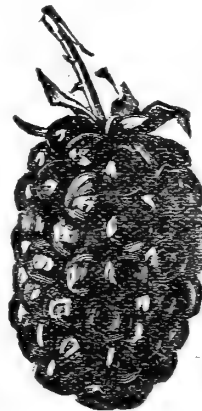
HALF SIZE

Eldorado.—Especially valuable for its fine quality and hardiness, but in addition the berries are of good size, glossy jet black, sweet and melting. Its canes

The fruit grower who desires a blackberry like the Wilson in its palmy days will be delighted with this. To the younger generation I may say there is no other berry of any kind that ever yielded such large profit to growers as did the Wilson Blackberry when it was brought before the public. That was more than thirty years ago; and this grand old sort has, during the many years of its existence, become enfeebled and is afflicted with the infirmities of old age, such as lack of hardiness of cane, double or rose blossom, etc. Rathbun comes to us from Western New York, and is hardier in cane than Wilson. It is evidently a seedling of the Wilson and has all the vigor and productiveness of the Wilson in its youth and

Kittatinny.—Large, handsome berries of delicious flavor. Canes strong and erect, but rather tender at the North, and very subject to attack of the orange rust upon its foliage. Midseason. Doz., 35c; 100, \$1.25.

Snyder.—Its great hardiness of cane renders it valuable for cold climates, and hence popular for planting at the North. Berries are but medium in size, but are borne in great abundance, literally covering the bush with fruit; sweet and juicy. Early. Doz., 35c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$8.00.



TAYLOR

Taylor's Prolific.—As hardy as Snyder, but ripens late; hence an excellent companion for it in cold climates. Berries of good size and extra fine flavor, rich, sweet and luscious. It is one of the most reliable of all blackberries and never fails to mature a crop. Doz., 35c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$9.00.

Wilson, Jr.—A seedling of the once famous Wilson's Early and very much like it in every way. Berries large and firm; canes of slender habit and rather tender in winter. It is also more or less subject to the diseases of its parent, namely, double or rose blossom, winter killing, etc. Doz., 35c; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$7.00.

DEWBERRIES

The Dewberry, or Trailing Blackberry, is rapidly attaining a prominent place as a market fruit. In fact, many growers find it the most profitable of the whole berry family; for the reasons that the yield is invariably large and the fruit is so attractive and luscious it is eagerly sought after by everybody, as soon as they have become acquainted with it, hence, commands good prices. All varieties prefer a light—even sandy—land. As the vines trail upon the ground, it is necessary to stake them or to use a mulch to prevent the fruit from becoming sandy and unmarketable. I have grown the fruit both by staking and also by mulching and I prefer the latter. If to be staked, plant in rows four feet apart each way; if to be mulched, plant in rows six feet apart and the plants three feet apart in the rows. After planting, no further cultivation is necessary the first year, beyond keeping the earth free from weeds. Before staking, trim the vines to three feet and tie them to stakes driven eighteen inches into the ground and standing three to four feet above it. If to be grown by the matted-row system, trim away half of the vines, as best one can, open up every other space between the rows by throwing the vines back and leaving the earth bare. Mulch the ground with oat-straw, salt-meadow hay or other similar material, and return the vines to their original position. Follow up the work by treating the remaining spaces in the same manner. The work of trimming, staking or mulching should be done in early spring, before the buds have made any growth.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY



The standard dewberry, earlier than the earliest blackberry and as large as the largest of them. The canes are hardy and exceedingly prolific, thriving everywhere; of slender, trailing habit, and entirely free from disease and insect attacks. The fruit is superb, large and handsome, jet black, rich and melting, and ships and keeps well. I grow the Lucretia largely for market. Doz., 30c.; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$6.00.

Austin's Improved.—An early dewberry of excellent quality and large yield, but the berries lack firmness for long shipment; hence valuable chiefly for home use and local markets. Berries

large, short and thick; canes vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens fully a week earlier than Lucretia. Doz., 30c.; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$6.00.

Premo.—The especial value of Premo consists in its extreme earliness, whilst the fruit in size and quality is fully equal to the standard, Lucretia. It ripens its entire crop very rapidly, and from seven to ten days before that variety, the entire crop being picked and marketed before the second picking of Lucretia has begun. It always brings the best market price. The canes are good growers, very hardy and prolific; foliage heavy and tough. Berries are large, long, glossy jet black, firm, sweet and fine in quality. To ensure a crop of fruit, plant every third or fourth row with Lucretia to thoroughly fertilize the blossoms, which lack pollen. Doz., 35c.; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$9.00.

CURRANTS

One-year plants mailed postpaid at dozen rates if desired. If by mail at 100 rates, add 50c per 100. Two-year plants are too large to mail.

A cool moist location is best for this fruit, and for this reason it succeeds admirably when planted by a stone wall or fence; being benefited by partial shade. Plant in rows 4 feet apart, and the plants 3 feet apart in the rows. Keep the ground mellow and free of weeds and grass, using fertilizer copiously. Mulching is necessary for the best returns. So soon as the leaves turn yellow and begin to fall, with a pruning knife remove all the old wood and cut back the young shoots a third of their length, cutting to the ground enough of these to admit air and light into the bush freely. When the currant worm appears, dust the bushes with powdered white hellebore or tobacco dust; it can be exterminated also by dissolving the powdered white hellebore (to be had at any drug store) in the proportion of an ounce to a pail of water, and applied with a syringe upon the leaves.

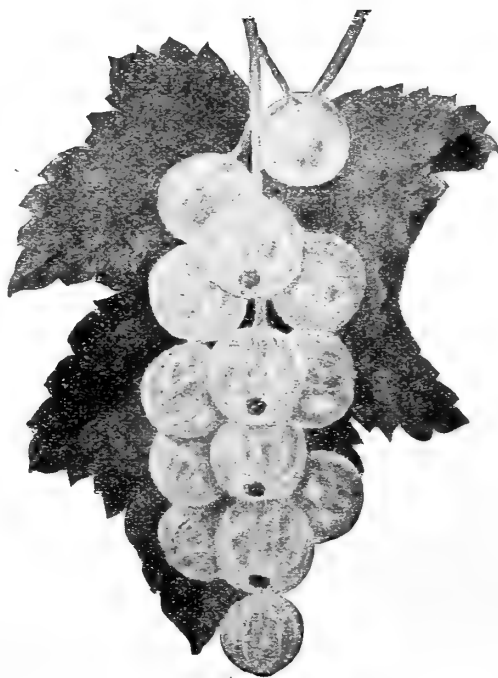
Perfection — "It was produced by crossing the Fay's Prolific with the White Grape currant and combines the size and color of the former as well as the quality and productiveness of the latter. After having been thoroughly tested for several years the currant was awarded the Barry gold medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society; at the Pan-American exposition it was an easy winner, where it again carried off the highest award to any new fruit; while at the recent St. Louis exposition it had no sharp competitors in its class and received not only the highest award, but the Gold medal. Practical growers who have seen and tested this currant consider it not only a marvel of beauty, but a wonderful producer, containing all the good

qualities so long desired in a fruit of this sort. In reality, it is all its name indicates. It is simply the most beautiful and perfect currant thus far introduced."—American Agriculturist.

Strong plants with originator's label on each plant. Each, 50c; doz., \$5.00.

Black Champion.—An improvement on the old Black Naples; large berry and cluster; mild, but rich and good. A heavy annual bearer. One year, doz., 50c; 100, \$2.50. Two years, doz., 75c; 100, \$3.00.

Cherry and Versailles.—Well known and popular. Large berries, short bunches, bright, sparkling crimson, rather acid in flavor. One year, doz., 50c; 100, \$2.50. Two years, doz., 75c; 100, \$3.50.



WHITE GRAPE CURRANT

Fay's Prolific.—The leading red. A regular and prolific bearer. Bunch and berry large, bright and sparkling. Less acid than Cherry. One year, doz., 60c; 100, \$2.50. Two years, doz., 75c; 100, \$3.50.

North Star.—One of the finest in quality, bunches long and numerous, bright crimson, very handsome. Bush a strong grower and very productive. One year, doz., 50c; 100, \$2.50. Two years, doz., 75c; 100, \$3.50.

Red Dutch.—Of fine quality, the sweetest of all. Berries small, but very abundant. The best for jelly, wine, etc. One year, doz., 50c; 100, \$2.50. Two years, doz., 75c; 100, \$3.50.

Victoria.—The best late red. Bunches long, berries medium to large, pale red, excellent quality. Profitable for market and valuable for succeeding earlier varieties. One year, doz., 50c; 100, \$2.50. Two years, doz., 75c; 100, \$3.50.

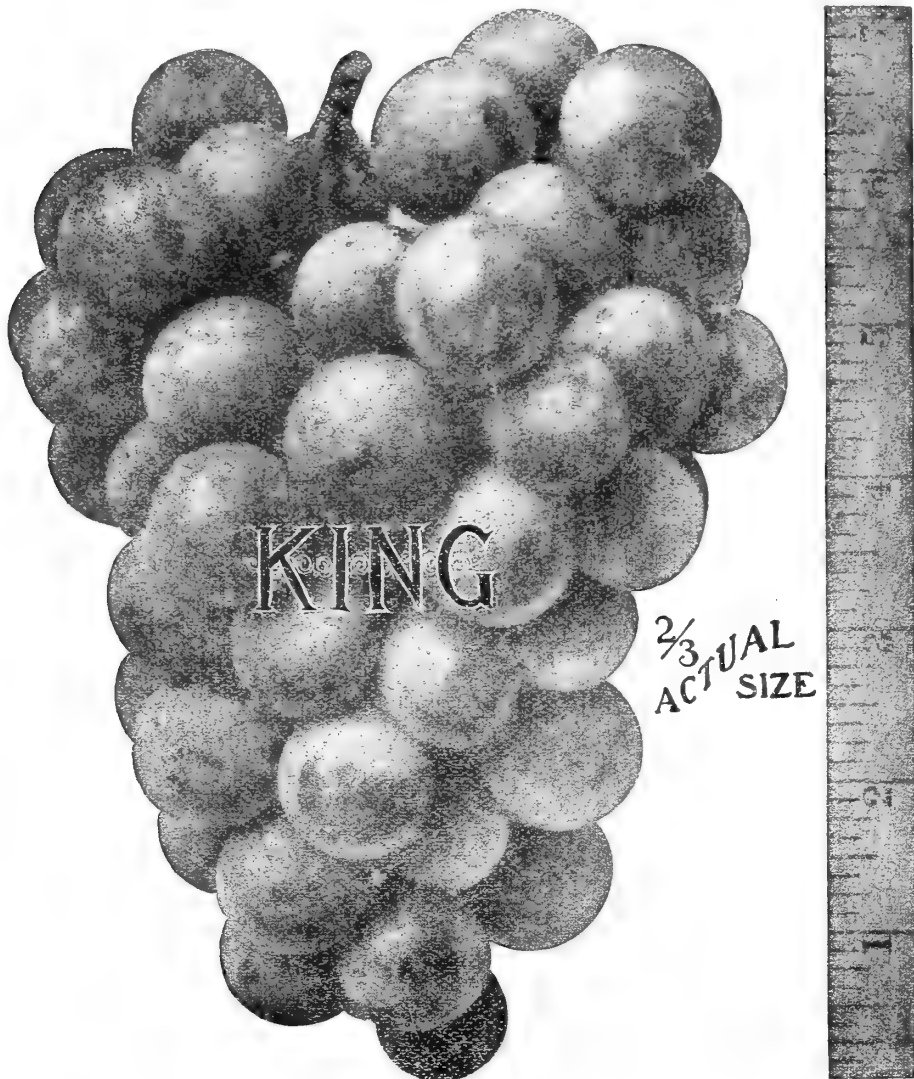
White Grape.—The best white currant. Bunch and berry large, a beautiful translucent white, and of extra fine quality. (See Cut.) One year, doz., 60c; 100, \$3.00. Two years, doz., 75c; 100, \$4.00.

HARDY GRAPES

By mail postpaid at dozen rates if desired. If by mail at 100 rates, add 50c. per 100 for one year vines and 75c. per 100 for two year vines. Thousand rates of any upon application.

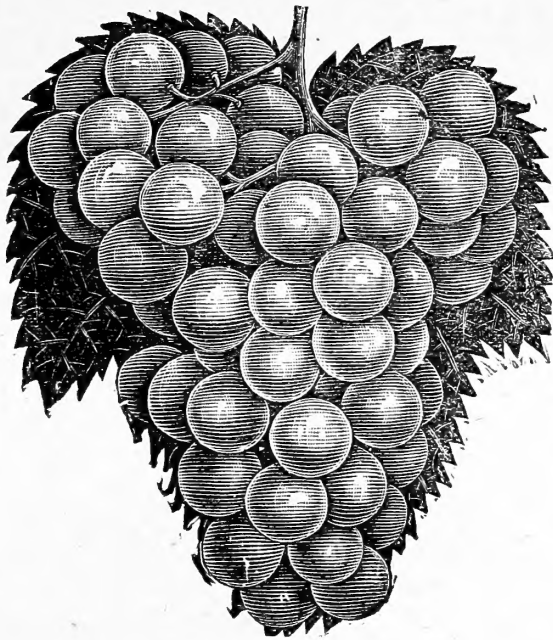
The limits of a catalogue do not permit more than brief mention of modes of cultivation of the grape. I refer the reader to the excellent works of Fuller and Husmann for full details. Plant in rows six feet apart and eight feet apart in the row. Dig holes sufficiently large to amply accommodate the roots of the vine and use only fine surface soil in filling in, mixing it with a little ground bone. Cut back one-year vines to two eyes, placing the lower one beneath the surface; cut back two-year vines to three or four eyes, putting two or three eyes below the surface. Spread the roots out, after trimming them; place the stock of the vine at one side of the hole and fill up with soil, pressing down firmly with the feet. Set a stake by the side of the stock, to which the vine should be kept tied, which will be all the support needed for two years. Keep old wood trimmed off, growing fruit on new canes. Any manner of pruning that will admit the sun and air to the fruit will insure a crop.

KING—THE KING OF HARDY GRAPES



An improved Concord! The Concord is such a truly grand variety, many of its friends will doubtless hesitate before accepting the above statement. However, the King is an improvement, and a decided one, upon its parent—Concord. Its color, time of ripening and length of season is the same as Concord, but its clusters are one-quarter larger,

pulp more tender, with same flavor, but more sprightly and with fewer seeds. The vine is more vigorous and prolific than Concord. It was awarded a medal at the Pan-American Exposition and endorsed by the Michigan State Horticultural Society. See illustration above. One year, each, 50c; doz., \$5.00. Two years, each, 75c; doz., \$7.50.



BRIGHTON

Brighton.—Bunch and berry large, red, resembles Catawba, of fine quality; a free grower and productive. One of the best. Early. One year, each, 10c; doz., 60c; 100, \$2.50. Two years, each 12c; doz., 75c; 100, \$3.50.

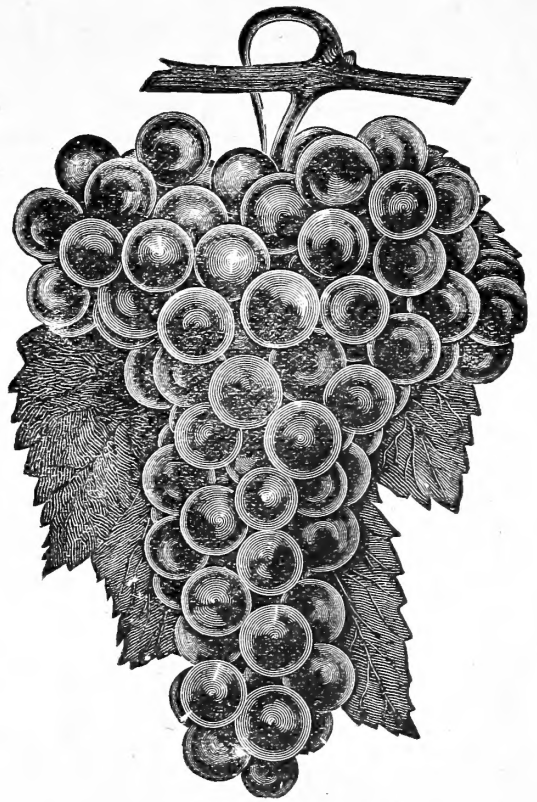
Campbell's Early.—The finest Grape that has been produced in a long time and a great acquisition. Its strong, hardy, vigorous growth; thick, heavy, healthy foliage; very early ripening and abundant bearing of large and handsome clusters of most excellent quality, combined with remarkable keeping and shipping properties, form a combination equaled by no other grape. Clusters large shouldered, moderately compact; berry large, nearly round, black with profuse bloom; skin thin but very tenacious; flesh very tender and juicy; flavor sweet, rich, aromatic, with delicate aroma; seeds small. Its season is early, ripening with Moore's Early. One year, each, 10c; doz., \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. Two years, each, 12c; doz., \$1.25; 100, \$7.00.

Concord.—Large, black, good, vigorous and productive. Succeeds everywhere; the grape for the million. Midseason. One year, each, 8c; doz., 50c; 100, \$1.50. Two years, each, 10c; doz., 60c; 100, \$2.00. Three years, extra large, strong and handsome, ready for bearing fruit. These vines are grown for immediate results. Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00; 100, \$10.00.

Diamond (Moore's).—Bunch and berry large, compact, greenish-white, juicy, good; vigorous. One of the finest. Early. One year, each, 10c; doz., 50c; 100, \$2.00. Two years, each, 12c; doz., 60c; 100, \$3.00.

Eaton.—Bunch and berry large and showy, black, thin skin, good; robust and productive. Early. One year, each, 15c; doz., \$1.00; 100, \$6.00. Two years, each, 20c; doz., \$1.25; 100, \$7.50.

Green Mountain (Winchell).—Bunch of medium size, often shouldered, berries medium, greenish-white, thin skin, fine quality, tender and sweet. Very early. One year, each, 15c; doz., \$1.00; 100, \$6.00. Two years, each 20c; doz., \$1.50; 100, \$9.00.



CAMPBELL'S EARLY

Martha.—Large, white, sweet, pulpy, rather foxy; vigorous, productive and reliable. Mid-season. One year, each, 10c; doz., 50c; 100, \$2.00. Two years, each 12c; doz., 60c; 100, \$3.00.

Moore's Early.—Medium bunch, large berry, black, good, robust, productive. Two weeks earlier than Concord. One year, each, 10c; doz., 50c; 100, \$2.50. Two years, each, 12c; doz., 60c; 100, \$3.50.

Niagara.—Large, compact, greenish-white, thin skin, pulpy, sweet and good. Ripens with Concord. One year, each, 10c; doz., 50c; 100, \$2.00. Two years, each, 12c; doz., 60c; 100, \$3.00.

Wilder (Rogers' 4).—Bunch and berry large, black, tender, rich; one of the finest. Vigorous and productive as Concord. One year, each, 10c; doz., 50c; 100, \$2.50. Two years, each, 12c; doz., 60c; 100, \$3.50.

Woodruff.—Bunch large, berry very large, showy, deep red, thick skin, quality fair; robust, productive and profitable. Ripens about with Concord. One year, each, 12c; doz., 75c; 100, \$4.00. Two years, each, 15c; doz., \$1.00; 100, \$5.00.

Worden.—Resembles Concord, but is much superior, larger, of better quality and five to ten days earlier; a good grower, healthy, hardy and productive. My vines are strictly true. One year, each, 10c; doz., 50c; 100, \$2.50. Two years, each, 12c; doz., 60c; 100, \$3.50.

Newport Co., R. I., April 28, 1906.

Received the plants in good condition. Thanking you for your promptness.—MISS EMELINE B. ORSWELL.

Saginaw Co., Mich., May 22, 1906.

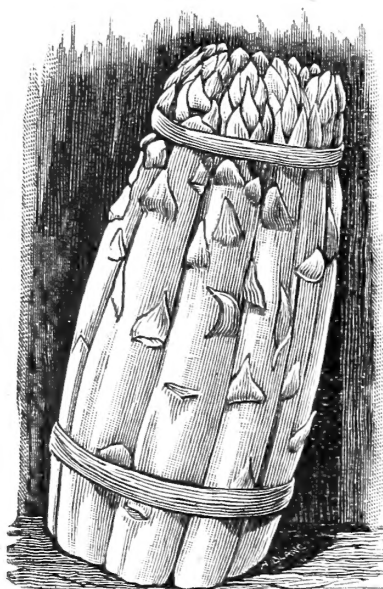
Goods arrived in good condition and all growing.—MRS. W. TECKENTIEN.

GARDEN ROOTS

ASPARAGUS

By mail postpaid at dozen rates.

In garden culture set the plants from one to two feet apart in rows three feet apart; field culture in rows four to six feet apart and the plants two feet apart, putting them about five inches below the surface.



Giant Argenteuil. Finest and most profitable of all. Stalks of immense size, attractive, very bright, rich and tender. Comes into cutting condition much earlier than others. Very reliable and a sure money-getter. Free from rust and blight and is not damaged by slugs as are other varieties. One year, doz., 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.00. Two

years, doz., 30c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$4.00.

Columbian Mammoth White.—A distinct variety of mammoth size, great yield and superior quality; remarkable for the clear whiteness of its stalks, which retain their purity of color until several inches above the surface. It sells quickly by reason of its large size and attractive appearance and is, therefore very profitable. One year, doz., 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.00. Two years, doz., 30c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$4.00.

Palmetto (True).—The large size, earliness, great yield and freedom from rust of this variety has made it exceedingly popular, and it is now regarded by many growers as the most reliable and profitable of all for market. The demand for it has undoubtedly caused other varieties to be sold under this name, but the roots I offer are exceedingly fine this year, strictly true and may be depended upon. One year, doz., 25c; 100, 40c; 1000, \$2.50. Two years, very strong, doz., 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50. (Special prices given on 5,000 and 10,000 lots.)

MINT

Spearmint (Meadow Mint).—Popular and largely enters into the composition of certain beverages in conjunction with sugar, ice, etc. Should be in every garden, to have on hand when wanted.

Peppermint.—From this is manufactured the well-known peppermint of commerce.

Price of either variety; three roots for 25c; doz., 75c (by mail); 100, \$3.00.

RHUBARB (Pie Plant)

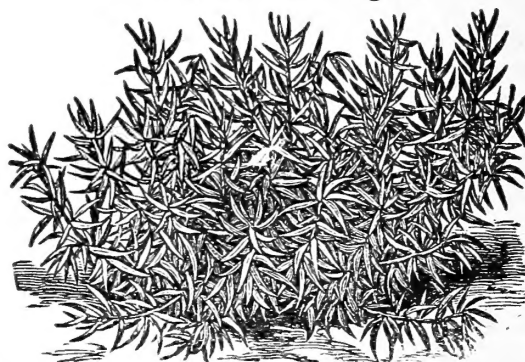
If to go by mail add 3c each for postage.

A deep rich soil is indispensable to secure large, heavy stalks. Plant in rows four feet apart, with the plants three feet distant. Set so that the crowns are about one inch below the surface. Top-dress annually in the fall with stable manure, and fork under in the spring.

Myatt's Linnaeus.—Popular and the best for general use. Early, very large, productive, tender and very delicately flavored. Requires less sugar than other sorts. Divided clumps, doz., 50c; 100, \$3.00.

Paragon.—The earliest of all varieties, and the stalks are produced in such great numbers that the yield in weight is fully double that of any other sort. It is also of superior quality, being extremely crisp and tender, with a mild, rich flavor. Those who know it will have no other variety as a gift. Two for 25c; doz., \$1.00.

TARRAGON (Estragon)



Valuable for its aromatic leaves, which are so frequently wanted in culinary operations for seasoning, etc. Also used in making the celebrated Tarragon Vinegar and for salads. The foliage may be cut in the fall and kept in a dry state like other herbs. The plants I offer are the true Tarragon. Strong field-grown plants, two for 25c; doz., \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. Well established plants from pots by mail at same price, if preferred.

HORSERADISH



Of the easiest culture. Plant the sets in spring, in moist, rich soil, small end down, with the top one inch below the surface. These will form roots of large size in one season's growth, and be ready to dig in fall. Sets, doz., 25c (by mail if desired); 100, 75c; 1000, \$4.00. If by mail, add 15c per 100 extra.

SAGE

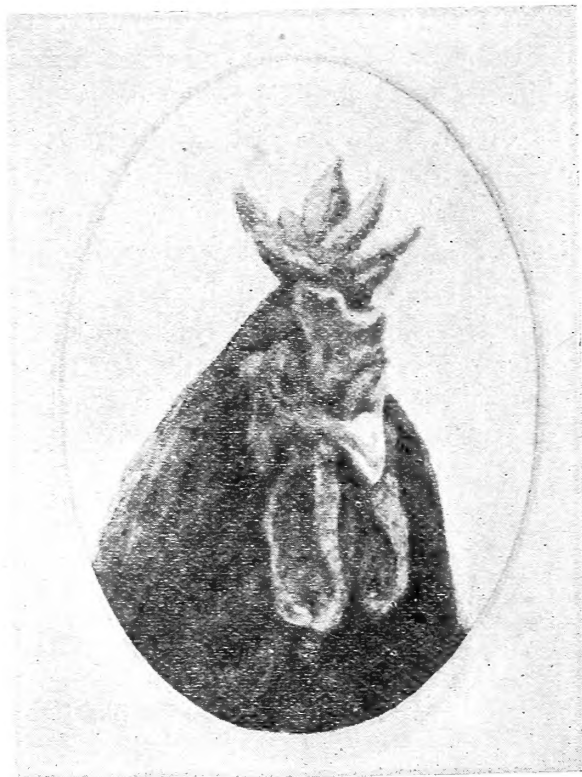
Holt's Mammoth.—A great improvement upon the ordinary garden Sage, the leaves being of great size, always clean and perfect, strong in flavor and forming a solid mass on the strong-growing, bushy plant. Seldom blossoms and never seeds. Three for 25c; doz., 75c (by mail); 100, \$3.50.

THOROUGHbred POULTRY

BUTTERCUPS

300 eggs a year per hen! That is the record of this remarkable breed. For the production of eggs there is no other breed of chickens that approaches them. The Leghorns, Hamburgs, Wyandottes, even the R. I. Reds "are not in it" with them—they are left far in the distance. Buttercups are non-setters and lay practically all the time—even when moulting. They lay large, pure white, handsome eggs, too—as large and pretty as those of White Leghorns or any other breed.

This new breed is extremely unique, totally unlike all others. They have bright green legs; the comb is not rose, pea nor single, but is formed in a circle on top of the head, resembling the petals of a flower—hence the name; and their combs, being quite small, do not become frozen in the severest weather. Plumage of hen is clean buff, laced or spangled on back with black, somewhat after the manner of Golden Spangled Hamburgs; the cock is clear red—the color of R. I. Reds—with black main tail feathers and wing flights. Both cock and hen are among the most beautiful of chickens.



Unlike the crazy, wild, untamable Leghorns, Buttercups are exceptionally gentle and friendly. They are active and good foragers; and what is most important, they are very light feeders. It does not require any more feed to keep in good condition twenty-five Buttercups than it does a dozen Leghorns. They are extremely vigorous and hardy; we have bred them for three years and have never known one to be sick with roup or any other disease. The chicks feather and mature quickly and are unsurpassed for broilers. Unlike Leghorns and the other egg-producing breeds, they are "as plump as a Partridge," and of the very highest quality as table fowls. In size Buttercups are a trifle larger than White Leghorns, though not so large as Wyandottes. Although of such excellent quality as roasters, they are not recommended as a table fowl; but for eggs, eggs, eggs—every day and all the time—without the shadow of a doubt they are by far the best and most valuable breed on earth.

Eggs for Hatching from selected birds, carefully mated and given a free range to insure fertility and vigorous chicks, 13 for \$2.50; 30 for \$5.00.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

In this American breed are united beauty, egg production and table qualities, vigor and hardness to a greater degree than in any other; and they command the highest price, either as broilers or as mature fowls. In size they nearly equal Plymouth Rocks, (cock 8½ lbs., hen 6½ lbs.), active, remarkably hardy and free from disease, and superlatively beautiful in form and plumage—Cock, general surface rich brilliant red with black wing flights and tail; Hen, general surface color red, but lighter than the male, with underweb of wing flights and main tail feathers black. Both have yellow legs and yellow or red horn bills and mild, intelligent red eyes. They feather and mature quickly and are unsurpassed as table fowls or broilers. Pullets begin to lay at six months old, and as winter layers they are especially valuable, holding a record of producing two hundred eggs a year per hen on an average.

Our yards are composed of the celebrated Lester Tompkins strains, to which we have added a few superior birds of other strains. Eggs for Hatching, 15 for \$2.00; 45 for \$5.00.

A descriptive circular giving full details of the Buttercups and other valuable information, mailed free.

Clover Hill Farm, Little Silver, N. J.

SCALECIDE

A boon to fruit growers. By its use the greatest of insect pests, San Jose Scale, is readily kept in check and destroyed. It is a petroleum preparation that quickly mixes with water, is easily applied and at moderate cost. I have used it extensively upon my fruit farm for two seasons, am highly pleased with it, and believe it much the best mixture for combating the pernicious pest as yet before the public. One gallon of Scalecide is mixed with 20 gallons of water, making 21 gallons of spray—which kills the San Jose Scale without injury to the tree.

Mr. John R. Perry, a life long fruit grower of New Jersey and Florida, says: "I have tried most of the various remedies for San Jose Scale, and am free to state that for effectiveness, cheapness, with ease of application, Scalecide has decidedly the preference over all others."

Price, shipped from New York City or Little Silver (at option of purchaser), \$25.00 per barrel of 50 gallons; \$16.00 per $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel of 30 gallons; \$6.00 per 10 gallon Can; \$3.25 per 5 gallon Can; single gallon Can \$1.00.

Full particulars with instructions for use, testimonials of eminent fruit growers and others, mailed free.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS OR OLD FASHIONED FLOWERS

30 acres solidly planted with them—over 1000 varieties

Nothing for the cost will add so much cheer to the home grounds and make them attractive and interesting—from early spring till late in the fall—as Hardy Perennial Plants; yielding, as they do, a wealth of flowers of an almost endless variety of form and color—not only during the year planted, but for many years,—from a single planting. They are everybody's flowers, from the millionaire to the wage earner; they supply flowers to embellish and brighten the dining table, the parlor and the rooms of the sick as well as the garden and lawn. They flourish in almost every soil, need but little care, and require no special knowledge to succeed with them.

My catalog of Hardy Perennial Plants is a copiously illustrated beautiful book of 70 pages, giving accurate descriptions, and is replete with information of value to all who are interested in these charming flowers. A copy will be mailed to all my customers of the past three years as soon as printed, without application. To others it will be mailed free, upon receipt of request.

ANNOUNCEMENT

By reason of my large and rapidly increasing trade in Hardy Perennial and Small Fruit Plants, I must devote a larger portion of my time to them, and am therefore obliged to discontinue some of the lines I have been carrying.

The recent increase in cost of packing material and labor has been so great—thereby making the expense of packing fruit trees in small quantities unduly heavy—that I have decided to discontinue the sale of fruit trees at retail; hence their omission from my catalog of fruits.

J. T. LOVETT, Little Silver, N. J.